WHY DRINK ANY OTHER THAN
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Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,169—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

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Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
KENSINGTON
(Under Royal Patronage.)
HOTEL
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S. W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
M.I. CALEDONIA	7552	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	6900	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5327	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	6900	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langhorne	30th "
M.I. PERSIA	6900	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7552	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7917	G. L. Langhorne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5327	T. Leigh	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7552	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 510.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	22rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,298	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current ra[illegible]

London Agents: GRINDL[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussen, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

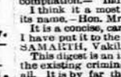
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 9th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—22, Rue de la Republique.
Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 250.
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LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut four from same, fowarded economically
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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60	25	12	5

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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(ESTABLISHED 1782).

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(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
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MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
For Fevers ague.
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Every where.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S *** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

---

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

A truly reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

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10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED FOR

MINTON'S TILES.



By Special Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen-Empress.

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SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

Estimates given and Special Designs furnished for all kinds of High-Class Tile Work for Internal or External Decoration.

FAIENCE AND MOSAIC WORK A SPECIALITY.

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MINTON & CO., 50, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

MANUFACTORY:

MINTON, HOLLINS & CO., PATENT TILE WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN, "St. James Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

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ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

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Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD. Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

No Stable is complete without



NOTICE.

THE Price of THE

ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK

FOR HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,

IS NOW RAISED TO

1/- per Copy,

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

Address:

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS

Rub In

Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold.
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/

Prepared only by—

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

THE

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
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Third do. .... ,, 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 3 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Per Annum .... Rs. 12
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Quarterly .... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR POWER of ATTORNEY in favor of Mr H. O. CAMPBELL has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

Mr ALEXANDER McLAURIN MONTEATH, and Mr H. B. R. HENDORSON IRELAND have been AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm per procuration from this date.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Bombay, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR the PUBLIC CONVENIENCE a Telegraph Office was opened on 1st February 1901, in the PAREL Post Office, situated at the junction of Supari Bagh, and Parel Roads. The working hours will be from 10 a.m., to 5 p.m.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 6th February 1901.

ESTATE OF JOHN BENSTEAD, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to Mr. J. C. G. OWEN, the Administrator in Bombay, at the office of Messrs LITTLE and Co., Apollo Street Fort Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, regard being had only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1901.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

RANGOON GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE above Club purpose raising a LOAN of Rs. 1,32,000 by issue of Rs. 100 DEBENTURES bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum payable half yearly. Anyone wishing to take up a part or the whole of above can have particulars by applying to the CLUB SECRETARY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIM for UNPAID DIVIDENDS or in any form whatsoever against this Association, must lodge the same within One Calendar month from THIS DATE, after which no claim can be admitted.

P. PATERSON BROWN,
Liquidator.

Oriental Buildings, 28th January, 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, natural ly speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

3 1-2 per cent Consols	£ 96 3-4—1-4
3 per cent Rentes	£102 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 3 5-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 7-8 – 3-16
Do in New York	60 3-4 —1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 plus 1
Do at New York	4·87 3-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England	4 1-2 p. c.—1-2
Do Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c.—1-8

Extra allotment of Council Bills on Madras for Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Wednesday,—show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£ 32,600,000 Dec.	£ 100,000
Public Deposits	„ 8,300,000	unchanged
Other „	„ 38,700,000 Dec.	£1,400,000
Other Securities	„ 28,700,000 „	„ 900,000
Notes and Gold	„ 21,500,000 „	„ 200,000

The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities. Specie shipments—Silver to Bombay £160,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries for the week.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	337,520	
Gold Bullion	77,56,476	75,00,000
Silver Coins	73,854	5,999
Silver Bullion	72,139	

(A Government account.)

EXCHANGE.

The market opened on Monday steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfer and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, with 3 months' credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. There was however very little inquiry for remittance, but a fair amount of Bills were sold. On Thursday when the result of Councils became known, the rate for Telegraphic Transfer dropped to 1s. 3 31-32d. and Demand to 1s. 4d., while there were buyers of Bills at 1s. 4 7-32. Resales were offered by the Bazaar of demand at 1s. 4 1-32d. but only a small amount was placed when the market hardened; and wire was obtainable at 1s. 4d. Private demand was placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. and the market closed steady.

To-day the market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates with, however, Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 4d. and Demand at 1s. 4 1-32d., available in one place. A few Bills were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. early in the morning but the rate was soon lost and nothing better than 1s. 4 1-4d. could be done.

We close firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Wire	1s. 4d.
„ Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
„ „ Francs	170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan	148
„ Shanghai	201

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The market has been weak for several days owing to the continued tightness in money caused by the heavy withdrawals of Rangoon. The Presidency Banks have raised their rates of interest from 7 to 8 per cent. The local banks are taking short deposits at 7 per cent. On Monday the Market opened at about Rs. 95-10 for settlement, and gradually declined to Rs. 95-4. On Friday morning the rate was Rs. 85-4 and late in the day it dropped to Rs. 95-1. Ready Paper in large amounts is about 3 to 4 annas lower than the rate for settlement, while small clean pieces are about 4 annas higher. As Marwaree dealers are leaving Bombay in large numbers owing to the plague, the bulk of business passing every day is becoming more limited. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are almost unchanged at previous quotations.

SHARES.

There has not been much doing during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,241 1-4, while commercials are week at Rs. 60. In Railway shares, Prantej and Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 705 and Rs. 467 1-2. In Miscellaneous shares Kemps and Treachers are quiet at Rs. 358 and Rs. 970. Marcks have declined to Rs. 142. Bombay Flour shares are quiet at Rs. 700. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 495. In Mill shares Currimbhoy's, China's, Standard's, and Queen's, have declined to Rs. 570, Rs. 420, Rs. 240, and Rs. 435. Central's and Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,930 and Rs. 570. David's have changed hands at Rs. 212½. Leopold's have improved to Rs. 175. Colaba hands declined to Rs. 325. Petits, after some fluctuation are quiet at Rs. 1,730. Greave Cotton Company shares are more or less quiet at previous rates.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

Business prospects in Bombay have again grown dismal. The January has passed away, but the improvement which was fairly anticipated has not come. And though Crop prospects are all that could be wished, save in the localities which are once more in the throes of scarcity, there is great depression in the yarn trade. Last year about this time it was the famine and the deficiency of the cotton supply which overtook our local industry and compelled one-third of the factories to stop all work and the remainder to go on short time, with what sad results it is superfluous to say. This season, we have ample supply of the raw staple which has been steady at prices ranging from Rs 195 to Rs. 230 per Candy; but yarn prices have shown no improvement over those of the past fortnight. On the contrary, owing to exchange and absolute dullness with China market, they have receded by at least a quarter of an anna per pound. As a consequence, Yarn Mills are not in a position to have any margin of profit whatever. Moreover should prices unhappily go lower still, heavy losses are certain to ensue. Some concerns have already notified to their employe's that their services will no longer be needed from the beginning of next month; while others—which for a short time had recommended work—are also about to be closed. It will be thus seen that the gloom of the continued depression has in no way been dispelled. The horizon remains quite obscured, and it is impossible to say when any hope of profitable earnings might be expected. The weaving mills alone seem to be at present doing fairly well. They have all been able to clear their accumulated stocks, and manufacture goods to order.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The official reports published by the Government of India, as regards the crops up-country, were for the week ending 26th January. In the Bombay Presidency harvesting of autumn crops was still progressing and threshing going on except in some districts. Agricultural prospects were fairly good but young spring crops had been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Scind, and were generally suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. In the Bengal Presidency we learn that the winter rice is nearly all harvested and is now being threshed. The pressing of sugar cane still continues. Prospects of spring crops, poppy and other cold weather crops are generally good in Madras. Standing crops are generally fair but are fading in certain neighbourhood. In the North-West-in Provinces and Oudh spring crops are flourishing but wheat has been slightly damaged by rust in a few districts. Sugar cane pressing and preparation of land for extra crops are progressing, Poppy is being weeded. Prospects are good, markets well stocked fodder ample, and prices almost stationary. In the Punjab, the condition and prospects of standing crops are said to be satisfactory. The wheat crop on light soils in one district has been attacked with rust, and the grain crop in the same quarter has also suffered from stagnant rain water. In the Central Provinces crop prospects are generally good. Cotton picking, threshing of rice and reaping of Juar are reaching completion. Reaping of wheat has commenced and sowing of the second rice crop completed. Wheat and Linseed however have been damaged in certain districts of the Berar; picking of cotton still continues. Standing crops in Central India are good and the outturn is favourable. There has, however, been some slight damage in certain neighbourhoods.

COTTON.

The market has been quiet but steady during the week, with a moderate business passing each day for export as well as for local consumption. Prices have not fluctuated much, but stapled descriptions and high class cotton is rather firm, owing to the quality of recent arrivals being much lower than what came to hand last month. The recent rain upcountry has no doubt injured the quality and the superior style of cotton which was procurable in the upcountry markets during December and January is now very difficult to obtain. The enquiry from Japan continues pretty good and considerable purchases are reported for shipment by the steamers that are to load in about ten days' time. The enquiry runs on ready cotton, forward consents being few and far between. Samples of New Broach have come to hand and show signs of a little stain, but the staple promises to be much better than last season. Bengal descriptions continue disappointing and the enquiry for this description has in consequence fallen off.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F
Bengal, Fine	185	3 25-32d.
Do F. G.	172	3 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine, Machine-ginned	199	4 1-16d.
Do F G. „	195	3 31-32d.
Khandesh, F. G.	195	3 31-32d
Oomra F. G.	206	4 1-64d.
Bhownagar Fine, April	220	4 1 2
Do Good, May	194	3 63-64d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	224	4 19-32d.
Westerns, May	212	4 11-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	233	4 2-4.
Do Good, March	226	4 9-64d.

Subjoined are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,311	174,970	72,293
Barsee and Nugur	99	59,124	22,189
Berar	1,736	301,570	90,066
Hinguoghat	...	7,492	4,846
Dhollera	169	3,953	37,600
Broahh	72	1,717	18,624
Compta and Dharwar	148	11,445	...
Westerns	...	2,101	995
Bengals	1,022	130,175	237,227
Sind	...	1,329	17,629
Persian	57	3,413	3,393
American	...	6,635	5,355
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total...	4,614	709,376	538,879

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats were quiet; and Manchester was quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales and the quantity sold for speculation and for exports was 500 bales. The Imports amounted to 6,000 bales, and Spot 5 15-32 plus 2-32.

Liverpool Futures—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5·22	5·19	5·13	4·50
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 2-64	plus 1-64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 19,000 bales against 34,000 bales last year. There were no Exports to Great Britain. To France and Continent 15,000 bales were shipped.

Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of May	9·25 plus 2
Do Do of Aug	8·85 plus 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market has been quiet during the week and there is nothing doing; rates are almost stationery. We quote:—

White Delhi Rs. 4-5-9 April-May
Do. Red Rs. 4-3-9 April-May

The Linseed market has been dull and some exporters are reported to have sold what they had previously purchased. The market has shown a downward tendancy throughout the week and prices have declined four annas in ready stuff and one anna future deliveries. Rates today are:—

Linseed bold Rs. 9-0-0 ready Rs. 8-7-6 Ap-May
Linseed small seed Rs. 8-12-0 ready; Ap-May

Rapeseed too has ruled dull but prices remain practically unchanged. There is nothing doing for export. Brown Katnee is now available in the market ar Rs. 7-2. We quote:—Rape-seed Guzerat yellow Rs. 7-12 April and May; Brown, Delhi at Rs. 6-4, yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-11.

Poppyseed has been quiet and the business passing is of a limited character. Rates have given away 2 annas for April,-May delivery and the quotation this evening is Rs. 7-4.

The Castor-seed market has been almost stagnant and there is no indication as yet of any activity, although rates have given way about one rupee per candy.

To-day's rates are: Ready Rs. 3-5-8; April and May Rs. 34.

Gingellyseed is firm and prices have hardened to the extent of half-a-rupee per candy 2 1-2. A moderate business was done during the week to-day. The rates are:—

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	2,240	196,384	99,163
Linseed	919	25,766	14,714
Rapeseed	1,494	27,265	13,045
Gingellyseed	8,733	4,94,325	6,52,261
Poppyseed	...	3,397	4,232
Groundnuts	415	21,331	6,822
Castorseed	12,172	1,68,731	2,6514
Rice	66,991	7,98,366	7,80,731
Myrabollams	5,336	1,19,610	not recorded

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales
For the week	60,652	33,637	75,017
From 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	292,301	205,650	401,992
Clearance to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	18,435	300	16,010
From 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	113,181	16,001	81,642
Clearance to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	33,875	...	100
From 1st Jan. to 7 Feb.	71,352	46,216	78,854

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1901. cwts.	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,727	12,755	42,354
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	196,384	99,163	219,559
Linseed for the week	12,559	3,009	34,487
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	25,766	14,711	152,156
Rapeseed for the week	10,739	2,307	33,813
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	27,265	13045	92,992
Gingellyseed for the week	69,815	134,313	70,688
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	494,325	652,261	487,076

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1901. cwts.	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,260	...	37,504
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	2,260	...	223,333
Linseed for the week	4,018	8,036	44,192
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	37,401	44,868	226,747
Rapeseed for the week	1,000	40,552	19,682
Do from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	9,142	123,980	172,419
Gingellyseed for the week	92,254	141,271	69,549
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	4172,755	424,346	418,213

Gingellyseed New 85 per cent.		Rs. 45-8
„ „	75 „	„ 44-12
„ „	50 „	„ 42-8
„	Red	„ 41
Hingangat Yellow		„ 48
Groundnuts		„ 40

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.

English yarns are dull and lifeless; and though the Home Markets show little or no change in prices, there is little doing in Bombay, and the prospect of any improvement seems very remote. Until local productions of higher counts cease selling at low rates, no change in English-made twist is likely to take place. As regards grey goods, a small general enquiry prevails, and prices for one or two descriptions have slightly advanced. Rs. 6 shirtings are in good demand, other descriptions remain steady with no alteration in rates.

WHITE GOODS.—The long continued dispute between Marwaree buyers and bazaar dealers has, we are glad to say, been settled, but the increased demand, which was anticipated as a result of the settlement, has not been experienced to the extent hoped for. Prises are firm in sympathy with Home quotations.

IN TURKEY RED GOODS.—A very small business has taken place and rates are generally week. Up country buyers are operating sparingly. As regards local goods, a fair demand continues, and prices are more or less in sellors' favour. The following are to-day's quotations:—

	Net rates per lb. as. cents.		as cents.
T Cloths	8·50	to	9·25
Do	8·25	to	9·00
Long Cloths	7·75	to	8·25
Do	7·75	to	8·25
Domestics	7·50	to	8·00
Do	7·50	to	8·00
Chudders	7·00	to	7·50
Do	7·00	to	7·50
Plain Dhoties	7·50	to	8·00
Do	7·50	to	8·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	7·75	to	8·00
Do	7·75	to	8·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	7·75	to	8·25
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	7·75	to	8·25
Checks	8·00	to	10·00
Drills, Grey	7·25	to	7·75
Towells and Napkins (different sizes)	7·50	to	8·00

Local yarns are in fair demand, and China buyers are operating to a small extent. The market rates this evening are:—

Twist	No. 6s Mule, As.	4 1-4	to 4 3-4	per lb.
„	„ 8s „ „	4 1-2	„ 4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s „ „	4 5-8	„ 5 1-4	„
„	„ 12s „ „	4 3-4	„ 5 3-8	„
„	„ 16s „ „	5 1-2	„ 5 7-8	„
„	„ 20s „ „	5 3-4	„ 6 1-16	„
„	„ 24s „ „	6	„ 6 1-4	„
„	„ 30s „ „	7	„ 7 1-2	„
„	„ 40s „ „	8 1-2	„ 9	„

WOOLLENS.

There has been a slightly better tone in the market but up-country buyers are still very scarce making stocks difficult to clear and dealers are chary of buying for forward shipment. Prices in the home market are hardening, owing to the raw material at the last London sales having risen from 5 to 7 1-2 per cent.

METALS.

COPPER.—There is a small but steady demand in the bazaar, and prices for light sheets are firm, chiefly for 21lbs. which are worth about Rs. 65-12 per cwt. Importers have sold during the week about 200 bundles at £81 to £81-10 per ton, and suppplies are sufficient for requirements. Yellow metal has a slow demand, and is not so eagerly enquired for. Prices in the bazaar are stationary and only light sheets are firm at Rs. 52·6. There is no sale made by first hands, who hold for higher rates. In iron there is a slow but steady demand, though it is not fully up to what it ought to be at this time of the season. Several sizes of Belgian iron and Basic steel are rather scarce, and good prices are paid. Very little business is practicable with the home markets, as prices in Bombay are stil very low.

COALS.

The market has been very quiet during the week, and we have no business of any importance to report. Cardiff coal is now offering at Rs. 23 per ton, March delivery. In country coals the ruling rates are: Deshagur (Bengal) Rs. 14-3-4 to Rs. 15; Mun's. Navigation Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 Jardines Rs. 13-4 to Rs. 14; Singareni (rail delivery) Rs. 13-8 and Gourangdi Rs. 12 to Rs. 13

The freight market continues steady and a large business has been transacted this week. Speculators have sold about 12,000 tons for picked ports, at 14s.6d April and 15s. 6d. May, and a May boat is reported fixed at 15s. For this month's loading, some Antwerp, Dunkirk was done at 13s. 6d. The P. and O. Company have chartered the 4s. 5d. "Thorndale" for London and Antwerp at 13s. and the steamers "Yarrowdale" and "Vauxhall" for Japan on time for 2 months at 7s. 6d. per gross Ton. The charter of the s.s. "Westminister Bridge" at 18s. 6d. has been cancelled on payment of £1,100, and the boat is now fixed to load at Rangoon with rice for Bombay at Rs. 8 1-2 per ton. The following are to-day's quotations —

READY.				FORWARD
PORTS.	Wheat.	Seeds & Myrabollams.	Cotton and Wool.	Feb. 1901 Wheat Seeds & Cotton.
Liverpool	£0 12 0	£0 12 6	£0 15 0	£0 14 0
London	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 13 0
Hull	....	....	....	£0 14 0
Hamburg	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 6
Antwerp	£0 11 0	£0 11 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 0
Dunkirk	£0 13 0	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 0
Havre	£0 13 6	£0 13 6	£0 14 0	£0 14 0
Marseilles	£0 11 0	£0 11 6	£0 12 0	£0 12 0
Genoa	£0 11 0	£0 11 6	£0 12 0	£0 13 6
Trieste & Venice	...	£0 17 0	£0 17 0	£0 17 0

KEROSINE OIL.

Business in case oil during the week has been rather weak, and the demand has been poor; the sales since our last report having only amounted to 13,000 cases. We have no arrivals to report in this line. In bulk oil, the market has also been depressed. There is little demand, and deliveries have been few. There were no receipts during the week. The present market rate is Rs. 3-9-6 in new tins of local manufacture. The other quotations are as follows:—snowflake 150°. Rs. 5-10; Anchor Crown and Ram 125° Rs. 3-12-6; Rising sum 125° Rs. 3-12. There are no stocks of Anchor, 150°, Tiger, elephant and Moon 125°.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

It may interest foreign manufactures to learn that the Government of India have just decided to allow refunds of import duty on sugar brought into India from Austria-Hungry from the first of August 1899 to the 31st of July 1900, at the rate of two annas and seven pies per cent. on sugar under 99·3 per cent. and at the rate of three annas two pies on Sugar of 99·3 per cent. and over. In future, the additinial duties to be levied on these two kinds of sugar will be one rupee and one rupee seven annas and four pies, respectively instead of fifteen annas and one rupee and five annas as heretofore.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 1st February:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,49,621-0-5 / Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,56,238-12-3	42,05,809	12	8
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	257,63,767	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	51,405	7	8
Sundries	5,16,710	9	1
Total	387,87,693	8	5

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	47,37,596	6	11
Other authorised Investments	5,65,811	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	77,25,602	6	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,72,852	15	1
Bills discounted and purchased	79,63,435	3	2
Balances with other Banks	9,92,117	2	6
Bullion	9,231	12	0
Dead Stock	9,51,103	6	7
Stamps	9,020	1	4
Sundries	2,35,142	14	8
	285,61,583	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	101,63,109	13	2
Total	387,27,693	8	5

a including 37,3551-2 Sovereigns Rs 5,60,332-8-0.
Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent. Percentage 33·29.

THE CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter to you, which appeared in your valued journal a few days ago, I endeavoured to show, how the closing of the mints and the artificial value of the rupee have operated in favour of imports, and to the detriment of exports. Mr G. H. Guoyther, the Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in a speech recently delivered to his shareholders, said as follows:—"The Indian currency problem, I regard as still unsolved, although the desired steadiness in exchange has been fairly maintained much to the advantage of Manchester." The supply of rupees, in the absence of the internal demand for gold, has proved insufficient, and the authorities have been compelled to purchase nearly £4,000 000 worth of bar silver during the current year to increase the circulation. The profits of these operations will yield a surplus of £1,500,000. No doubt a bonne bouche for the Government, but whether such an advantageous addition to the reserve is desirable from an economic point of view is debatable." Now, Sir, if as stated, Manchester has benefited much in its imports of piece-goods and yarn to this country, the same advantage is conferred on all other imports of whatever description. I repeat that it is the business of no Government to confer directly or indirectly any benefit on imports to the detriment of exports. As regards exports, I have said that the currency policy of the Government has handicapped our entire exports to the extent of about twenty five per cent. What I am going to quote now may illustrate what I have said more clearly. On July 11th 1893, a meeting under the presidency of Sir George Cotton, was called of the millowners to discuss the state of the industry as affected by the closing of the mints by the Government of India. On that day, Hongkong exchange stood at Rs. 191 for 100, and sterling exchange was at 1s. 2 5-8ds. Sir George Cotton said as follows:—"The decline in exchange from Rs. 221 to Rs. 191 is fourteen per cent, but as the closing of the mints is likely to keep the rupee in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., instead of 12s. 5-8, the rupee-price of Cotton, coal and stores should be nine per cent. lower under the former exchange than it would were the latter rate ruling, so that we should gain nine per cent in the cost of our Cotton. Had Government not closed the mints, and had exchange gone down, we will say from 1s. 2 5-8d, to 1s. we should have been in as bad a position as our Cotton would have cost us sixteen per cent. more. Now, Sir George Cotton clearly says that if the mints were not closed and if the exchange had gone down to what is about practically the present true value of the rupee, the manufacturers would have been obliged to pay in all twenty-five per cent. more for their cotton. It is evident from Sir George Cotton's statement that we are getting cotton twenty five per cent. cheaper owing to the closing of the mints than we would have got if the mints were open, so it comes to this whether the cotton is bought by our local manufacturers or by European Spinners, the cultivator suffers to that extent. You can easily understand the present difficulties of our ryot when he is receiving less money for his produce than he has a right to expect. One has only to glance over reports of the Guzerat Revenue Inquiry to see to what pitiable straits he is reduced. He was never rich but the closing of the mint has beggared him. The President of the Congress recently held at Lahore, said on the authority of Lord Curzon and others, if I remember rightly, that his annual income was not more than Rs. 17. Why, Sir, even the London pauper has cost the ratepayers £23-13, in 1899 per head. Before I conclude, I will quote the following from the "Capital" January 10th 1901:—"Let us look at some facts, in connection with the price of silver, and see if they bear out the general argument; do they show that there is, a tendency for the price to rise at all in proportion to the fall in the value of gold! Depressed by the currency Legislation, silver fell to 23d. the ounce; in 1898 it touched 28 1 4d. and fell again. This year it rose above 30d. and fell again, and this evident tendency to rise continues in-spite of the fact that legislation in India remains hostile to silver, and friendly to gold. Reverse these conditions; pass legislation friendly to silver and hostile to gold; at what price would silver then stand. Assuredly no lower than the coined tola stands now. Opening the mints, therefore, would in all probability cost Government nothing; while it would relieve the pressure on India's many industrial concerns, and per chance save the life of the indigo industry which is now in danger of perishing in the struggle with the artificial manufacture. Is there not one expect in the Government of India, not one in the India Council to whom statements like these are obvious truisms? If per adventure one such might be found, the repeal of the Currency Legislation would quickly follow."—Yours &c.,

J. A. W.

Bell Lane, Fort.

PLAGUE AND THE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from daily figures of attacks and deaths due to plague that it has again taken a very severe form since the beginning of the last week. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities were kind enough to make arrangements beforehand by increasing the number of local trains; but the arrangements made by them are rather faulty and do not give facilities to passengers for whom they are intended. I may mention three of them with a request that they would be at once taken into consideration and modified:—

All through passenger trains except one do not stop at any of the stations between Bandora and Borivali, thus making it very inconvenient for the people staying there to travel by those trains. It may be observed that the difference of time gained by making these trains fast at those stations is not at all compensated, comparing it with the worry and trouble which the public has to undergo. All these through trains whether up or down should stop at the intermediate stations between Bandora and Borivali.

There is no train available for passengers to go to stations beyond Bandora between 2 p. m. and 5-20 p.m. It is most necessary that a train should run from Kolaba at about 4 or 4-15 p.m. up to Borivali.

The third and most important point for merchants is that there is no train from Borivali between 6-8 a.m. and 8-7 a.m. It is very difficult to catch the first train and still more hard to wait up to 8 a.m. The solution of the difficulty will be very simple if the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities will take into their kind consideration to run a train at about 7 a.m. from Borivali.

There are many minor defects which it is needless to detail here, but the above three are most essential and worthy of consideration. My labours will be rewarded if the Railway authorities will accede to the above request and make the necessary changes as suggested above. One more point to which their attention is drawn is the overcrowding of local trains. It is now time to add some more carriages to their local trains.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

PROFESSIONAL palmists are not popular just now, but amateurs will be surprised to hear of recent honours paid to their interesting, if illegal, art in South Kensington Museum, of all places in the world. Professor Ray Lankester is showing casts and phorographs of the human hand, indicating the "chief lines recognised in palmistry"—the lines of heart, head, life, etc. These exhibits are methodically arranged in one of the upper galleries in the Natural History buildings, and their serious purpose is to illustrate the science of comparative anatomy. For side by side with them are other casts and photographs taken from the hands of apes, which show exactly similar lines. Are we to infer that palmistry can tell the fortunes of the apes, and reveal an unsuspected confirmation of Darwin's theory of the descent of man?

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 2-9m., 2-39a. Low water, 8-15m., 8-9a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Races, first day.
John Roberts at the Byculla Club.
B. V. R. Parade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 2-33m., 3-14a. Low water, 8-51m., 8-48a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English Mails of 25th January, due to arrive at 1 a.m.
Volunteer Church Parade, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Hunt meet Rifle Butts.
Lecture on Shakespeare by Mr. Edmund Russell U.S.A. at Prarthana Mandir (Girgaun)," 8-30 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday next (the 11th instant) at 11 a. m.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., have issued an office calendar with interchangeable dates. It is very neatly got up and is ornamental as well as useful.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6 15 a.m. sharp to-morrow, the 10th for a run to Versowa via Vellard and Mahim woods and back.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL of U. S. A. lectures on Shakespeare on Sunday next at 8-30 a. m. at Prarthana Mandir (Girgaun). Members of the Students' Brotherhood to apply for tickets at the Union High School to-morrow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 2 408 and the daily average 78. The total of new admissions was 1185: Parsis 642, Hindus 422, and other castes 121. Number of children vaccinated 14.

ARTISTIC CALENDAR.—We have received from the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Type Writing Institution several tear off calendars and pocket diaries. Each of the calendars has a pretty picture and their general appearance is artistic.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. McCarthy, Abkari Inspector, prosecuted one Gunnie Bullie, a sweetmeat seller, at Ripon Road, on a charge of selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Customs, on the 29th ultimo. The accused was fined Rs. 40 or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DAY-LIGHT THEFT.—Rama Curson, a carpenter, who resides on the first floor of a house at 5th Coombharwada Lane, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the 7th instant, his room was entered through a window facing the sweeper's gully, a box broken open and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 340 were abstracted therefrom.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The Revd. Father John Misquitta died on Thursday morning at the European Plague Hospital at the early age of 35 years. He was removed to hospital on Monday morning from the Girgaum Chapel, of which he was the incumbent. Father Misquitta was brought up in St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and received his training for the priesthood in the seminary attached to the College. After serving in various churches in Bombay he was placed in charge of St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum. The funeral of the deceased Clergyman was very largely attended.

THEFT OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Peterson charged Narayan Govind, a syce aged 30, with theft of a horse and harness, collectively valued at Rs. 350. There was a further charge of theft of a carriage, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to one Aba Monomed, a Mahomedan. From the evidence it appears that accused was in the service of Mr. Rustomji Framji, a confectioner, residing at Cheera Bazar. On the night of the 6th instant he took out the horse of his master from the stable at Chandan wadi and the carriage of Aba to ply the same for hire. He was engaged by Kuinji Dharsy a Hindu, for one Rupee, and went to fetch Dr. Rajabali Vishram Patel in his carriage. He drove the doctor partly on the way to his patient's house, when accused was found unsteady and drunk. The doctor handed him over to the Police and he was asked to produce the number of his carriage. He then falsely said that the carriage belonged to a livery stable keeper. Eventually it was found that both the carriage and the horse were private property. His Worship said that accused got Rs. 12 month, and had no excuse to commit the theft. He was sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

THE "SANSARIKA."—The *Indian Nation* discourses thus on the *Sansarika* controversy:—"To charge Mr. Malabari with disloyalty is to impute heresy to an Archbishop of Canterbury. The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay is said to have discovered some passages in Mr. Malabari's *Sansarika* which smell of sedition. Official nostrils in Bombay must be very sensitive, and there must be something very irritating in the atmosphere which surrounds officialdom in Bombay. To appreciate the true spirit and effect of the passages, there are two contexts to be looked to,—the bare grammatical text, and the general spirit and tenedncy of the writer's career. Mr. Malabari has sometimes struck shallow critics as being open to the charge of too great a friendliness to the Government, that is, an indiscriminate support of its measures. Orthodox Hindus, provoked by his revolutionary propaganda, have sometimes regarded him as a *sahib* bent on destroying their cherished institutions. The charge of sedition is ridiculously inappropriate against one who has been personally known to and esteemed by a series of Governors-Generals and Governors as one of the best interpreters and truest supporters of the Government Assuming, therefore, that Mr. Malabari has somewhere expressed strong disapproval of some act or policy of Government, it ought to be taken in the same spirit as and equally strong condemnation by an Englishman of philanthropic interests, say Burke or Bright.

FRICTION BETWEEN MERCHANTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nazarali Samshudin, a Borah merchant, appeared to answer charges of using a false trade mark, and selling goods marked with a counterfeit trade mark and trade description, preferred against him by Mr. Otto Schiller of Messrs F. Fischer and Co. Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended.

The complainant, in his evidence, stated that his firm was importing Victoria blues for the last twenty years. They were of different qualities and varieties. A different kind of lable was attached to each of these. In order to distinguish their goods from those of other firms, his firm began from 1893 putting a small red lable with the picture of a gladiator on the back of their Victoria blue. In December last he received information to the effect that accused had imported through Messrs. Schroder Schmidt and Co., Victoria blues, bearing lables which were a colourable imitation of their own lables. He wrote to Messrs. Schroder Schmidt and Co., and they agreed to destroy the red lables on their packets. In spite of this accused continued selling goods bearing the red lables. The defence was that the lables on their packets were not similiar to those on the packets of the complainants firm. The Magistrate held that the lables used by the defendant were not a colourable imitation of those used by the cmplainant's firm, and discharged the accused.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

THE resolution by the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 22nd January reads:—

Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the practice referred to in the third paragraph of the Resolution in this Department, No. 4140 S. R., dated the 30th September 1896, it is desirable to define more precisely the practice which should be followed in affixing trade descriptions to certain adulterated goods, namely, linseed oil, turpentine, and paints, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The following procedure is accordingly prescribed for all ports in India.

2. Such goods should be passed by the Customs authorities if they are marked "reduced," "mixed," "boiled," or "mineral," but if they are adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent, or more the actual percentage of the adulteration must also be conspicuously marked. These orders apply to (i) White lead, white zinc, red lead and similar compositions; (ii) Linseed oil and turpentine.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	7	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	13	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	88	43	80
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	12	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	23	77
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	4	7
G Mahim and Worlee	2	4	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	35
Total	194	123	296
Total plague deaths to date.	83,564	68,977	
Same date last year	118	82	357

THE dates of the leading amateur regattas on the Upper Thames during the coming season have just been fixed at a meeting of regatta secretaries and captains of rowing clubs, held at Putney. Henley Royal Regatta, as already announced, will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 3, 4, and 5. Henley will not, however, open the regatta season as in former years, as Walton committee have decided to try the experiment of holding their regatta before the great meeting of the year, Saturday, June 15, being the date decided on. The regattas to follow Henley include Kingston, on Saturday July 13; the Metropolitan (on the tideway), on Thursday, July 18; and Staines, on Saturday, July 20. The popular Molesey fixture will again extend over two days—Friday and Saturday, July 26 and 27. The fixing of Staines Regatta for Saturday in July instead of a mid-week date will interfere with the Goring and Streatley Regatta, which has been put back to Saturday, August 3. Reading Regatta will be held on the August Bank Holiday, and Marlow on the following Saturday.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and the same common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE ACCOUNTANT.

Cursetji Jamsetji Chandana, a book-keeper and accountant in Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s employ, was charged with having on the 3rd December 1897, and on subsequent dates, made false entries in the firm's books in connection with the accounts of Haji Abdul Rahman Sherazi. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs Pestonji, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the accused.

Ardeshir Dorabjee, further cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said he found several entries in the ledgers in a hand writing that looked like that of Mr. Hammond.

In answer to the court witness said that vouchers sometimes were prepared without seeing if the brokers had brought money with them.

Mr. A.H. Hammond, said he had first discovered the defalcations last October. He had never made entries in the ledgers. It was not true that the books had been brought into his department, and that he had there made the false entries. He admitted that dealers might have brought money into his office, but denied that he had ever handled it. If vouchers were prepared and brought to him for large amounts running into annas and pies, he would not think the matter to be suspicious.

Cross-examined, witness said the defalcations amounted to about a lakh and sixty thousand rupees, and were all in the piece goods department. He had no suspicion of any fraud having been committed till he discovered it. The fraud was due to misplaced confidence in the accused. He was prepared to say that every voucher had been miscalculated by Mr. Cheetham, but he considered such vouchers should have been checked by the accounts department. The vouchers were prepared on Cursetjee's statement. Mr. Cheetham might have asked Cursetjee to prepare the vouchers. Witness considered Mr Cheetham was incapable of suspecting anyone. The accused had nothing to do with receiving money. It would be received by the shroff's department together with witness' cash voucher.

Mr. Herbert Cheetham, assistant in the piece goods department of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., said there was no truth in the statement that he had made or suggested any alterations in the cashbook of the office. In the vouchers or slips, shown the witness, the figures were always brought in by the accused, in whom the witness had absolute confidence. Witness never handled any of the moneys brought in by the dealers. If a dealer brought money to the witness a slip would be made out, and the slip and the money would be sent by a peon to the cash-keeper. Sometimes the man who brought the money, and sometimes a peon, took it to the cashier. None of the alterations in the books with which the accused was charged was made by him.

Witness was cross-examined as to certain vouchers shown him. When he wrote them, he said, he believed he was right, but he did not know what he wrote. In each of these cases, witness relied upon the figures brought by the accused. It was accused's duty to settle exchange with the dealers. Although the entries were in accused's handwriting, they were not his. He wrote them without understanding them, because he fully relied upon the accused.

Shunker Ganputrao, assistant shroff in Messrs. Greaves, Cotton's office, said the signature on the back of the cheque for Rs. 11,000 odd shown to witness was Jiwandas Haridas's. Jiwandas used to come to the piece goods and the shroff's departments. He came to the latter to make payments for Abdul Rehman Sherazi.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, referring to the cashbook, said the original entry of Rs. 8,000 was made by him as well as another original entry. He did not make the alterations.

Mr. Leslie discovered the alterations. Until then prisoner did not know of the alterations. Prisoner did not know who made the other alterations. He wrote the balance at the bottom of the account, Rs. 7,42,100 on the basis of the item of Rs. 8,100 being Rs. 100. All the balances at the bottom were written by the prisoner.

The judge, after examining the prisoner as to certain entries, said he was not cross-examining him, but remarked he was not satisfied with the explanations he gave regarding those entries. Prisoner, who was called up on the Bench, gave further explanations with regard to other entries in a cash-book, remarking that the pencil figures, on the basis of which the balances had been altered by somebody, were not in his handwriting.

Mr. Lowndes in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the onus rested on the questions whether false entries had been made, whether they had been altered, and whether such entries and alterations had been made by the accused while in the employ of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.? Counsel submitted the vouchers and the evidence clearly showed that false entries had been made and that the falsifications had been traced to the accused. The explanation of the accused to the effect that he had made no investigation when he found the figures had been altered, could not be accepted from any bookkeeper in a Commercial City like Bombay. The accused must have seen at a glance that a large amount had been taken from the books. Counsel submitted the whole of the defence raised by Mr. Davar was not to prove the innocence of the accused but by throwing dirt, to try and implicate other persons who were in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's employ.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, said he admitted, as he did in another case, that this prosecution was perfectly "bona fide," and that Mr. Leslie had given his evidence in a fair and frank manner. If the jury were satisfied upon the evidence of the guilt of the prisoner, let them by all means find him guilty. But they were asked to remember that prisoner had been in the employ of the firm for seventeen years; and for the first fourteen years, there had not been a single act of dishonesty on the part of the accused. Counsel said these defalcations occurred within the last three or four years since Mr. Hammond and Mr. Cheetham joined the firm. The prisoner had made over to the firm all his savings, about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, and the question then came up, who had pocketed the Rs. 1 60,000, to which amount the firm had sustained a loss? If the entries in the cash book were added to by ten thousand or a lakh of rupees to the credit of Sherazi, the latter would not give a pie unless, in addition to the false entry, goods to the amount in question were delivered out to him. Counsel urgued that it was not in the power of the prisoner to make such delivery to Sherazi but that it was in the power of others to do so and thus benefit themselves. Frauds had been committed in an open manner in miscalculations of Exchange and of Interest; the vouchers had been prepared by others and it had been thought to be the easiest course to make the prisoner the scapegoat in the affair. The learned counsel's theory was that theft were committed and had been going on for some time by making deliviries from the piece goods department without any money payment.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Whitworth, in summing-up, said in his opinion the books were the whole case. The jury had to consider whether, first of all, the books had been falsified. That was a question which the books clearly answered. It was perfectly clear that they had been falsified. His lordship asked the jury to dismiss from their consideration the fact that the accused had handed over certain money and ornaments to the prosecution. In regard to the changes in the books his lordship took it that they had been deliberately made. In regard to the question was the accused the person who made them, they had the positive evidence of Mr. Leslie that he had written the figure 8 and changed the one into two. It was with some surprise that he found so much reliance placed upon those figures, and considered it was a very difficult matter indeed to identify them. He said it was curious that the changes in the figures had been openly made. What seemed to his lordship to be more important was that the books before the court were the books kept by the accused. If he had found out they had been tampered with it was his duty to have brought the matter to the knowledge of the firm. That was the whole essence of the case, for it was the duty of accused to have, when he found the totals and figures had been changed, looked to see if the vouchers had been correctly entered. In cross examination a great many documents had been put in, tending to show that other persons, including Messrs. Hammond and Cheethams, had been concerned in defrauding the firm. In considering that point they must remember that the accused was not the servant of Messrs. Hammond or Cheetham, nor was he a slave to the vouchers as suggested by Mr. Davar. He had his duties, and they were to the firm. If he had perceived Hammond and Cheetham were involved in a course of fraud, and knowing that had falsified the books, it would be the duty of the jury to find him guilty. If he had been induced to alter the books by a superior it might palliate his offence, but the jury had nothing to do with that, but merely to decide whether on the evidence he had fraudulently altered the books. It was no excuse to say even that he had nothing to do with the money.

The jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, unanimously found the prisoner guilty on all charges but recommended him to mercy.

Mr. Justice Whitworth: On what grounds do you recommend him to mercy?

The Foreman: On account of the laxity and carelessness in the office.

The accused, in answer to the court, said he was not guilty. He had not taken the money. The legers had not been kept by him but by other clerks. If he was given a retrial, he could show lots of things about Messrs Hammond and Cheetham.

Mr. Justice Whiteworth, in passing sentance, said he would give consideration to the jury's recommendation to mercy by passing a less sentence than he had at first intended. But having regard to the maximum punishment provided for the offence and the character of his act and the magnitude of the frauds in connection with which they had been committed he could not pass a less sentence than three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE AGAINST THE BROKER.

Mr. Justice Whitworth in ordering a retrial of the case of Jamandas Jewandas said the jury by a majority of to 6 to 3 had found the accused guilty. He did not accept that verdict but recognising that six out of nine persons had found the accused guilty he ordered a retrial and fixed the same to take place before a special jury on Monday.

The Sessions were then adjourned to this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the purchase for the nation of a replica in bronze of Auguste Rodin's well-known work, "St. John the Baptist," and the Board of Education have already signified their willingness to accept the statue for the Art Museum at South Kensington. Examples of M. Rodin's art have already been secured for the public museums at Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere, but he is represented in but few even of the private collections in this country. The sum required for the purchase of the statue will not exceed three hundred pounds, towards which suscriptions are being invited. Among those who are supporting the movement are many well-known artists and art lovers, such as Sir E. J. Poynter, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Lord Balcarres, M.P., Lord Coleridge, Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. A. Gilbert Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., Mr. J. S. Sargent, Mr. T. Brock, and Mr. John Tweed, who is acting as treasurer and secretary. Mr. E. Beckett, M.P., who is a member of the executive committee, also intends to present to the nation another statue by the same artist.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·116	Calm	1	66·3	41·5	94	...	2·62	+0·78
Sirsa	30·103	NE	3	77·7	42·6	82	...	0·92	—0·38
Delhi	30·051	NW	3	71·2	50·1	61	...	2·47	+0·79
Agra	30·058	NW	4	71·5	40·9	67	—	2·61	+1·82
Cawnpore	30·016	N	0	76·2	57·0	82	...	3·18	+1·98
Allahabad	30·101	WNW	5	73·7	60·4	100	0·13	5·11	+3·76
Jhansi	30·081	Calm	3	72·1	57·2	70	—	3·65	+2·73
Jacobabad	30·110	Calm	1	72·9	39·8	87	..	1·95	+1·27
Karachi	30·126	NE	5	74·9	47·7	72	—	0·89	—0·17
Jeypore	30·093	NNE	3	75·0	50·5	44	...	2·10	+1·05
Ajmere	30·123	NE	3	72·4	48·3	54	...	2·55	+1·63
Deesa	30·051	ENE	8	78·0	44·5	23	...	0·12	—0·30
Ahmedabad	30·035	NE	1	79·6	51·2	29	...	0·04	—0·56
Bhuj	30·036	W	5	75·3	46·0	52	..	0·04	—0·25
Jamnagar	30·075	S	5	74·0	44·2	40	...	0·00	—1·05
Dwarka	30·071	NNE	12	73·4	53·6	39	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	30·037	NW	4	75·9	39·0	62	...	0·00	—0·50
Bhownagar Para	30·037	W	5	78·5	46·7	33	...	0·00	—0·72
Veraval	30·038	NNE	9	71·0	49·8	41	—	0·01	—0·95
Neemuch	30·096	NNE	5	75·0	42·6	36	..	0·79	+0·00
Indore	30·033	Calm	3	77·3	43·1	53	..	0·76	—0·08
Saugor	30·063	NE	4	78·9	56·1	80	...	3·83	+1·91
Jubbulpore	30·009	N	3	78·9	61·8	86	0·02	3·22	+1·57
Hoshangabad	30·029	NE	3	81·7	61·2	78	...	2·70	+1·19
Khandwa	30·032	WNW	4	82·7	50·8	31	...	1·48	+0·21
Raipur	29·944	E	6	88·3	68·7	70	...	0·69	—0·49
Nagpur	29·965	WSW	7	89·2	64·1	60	..	0·97	—1·19
Amraoti	30·011	WSW	6	85·1	59·8	45	...	2·73	+0·98
Akola	30·009	W	7	85·0	53·5	32	...	1·43	—0·74
Surat	30·002	NNW	5	81·0	51·1	47	...	0·38	—0·13
Malegaon	30·053	W	4	83·4	44·5	30	...	0·74	—0·44
Bombay	30·008	NNE	12	76·5	60·2	46	...	0·71	—0·1
Poona	30·063	WNW	10	86·0	48·5	84	...	0·22	—1·4
Ahmednagar	30·012	NW	8	81·8	50·0	31	..	1·41	—0·04
Aurangabad	30·031	NE	8	82·8	53·7	31	..	1·32	...
Sholapur	29·991	SW	9	90·7	6[illegible]·0	28	..	0·87	—1·19
Ratnagiri	29·91	Calm	7	78·5	62·4	74	..	0·01	—0·79
Belgaum	29·963	Calm	8	81·3	58·9	55	...	0·02	—2·27
Goa	29·953	N	15	82·0	69·4	76	...	0·01	—1·19
Karwar	29·958	E	3	84·2	66·5	85	...	0·00	—2·83
Mangalore	29·927	E	3	86·8	74·9	72	...	1·26	—2·40
Calicut	29·926	E	7	89·7	75·0	79	...	3·91	—3·53
Cochin	29·900	NNE	..	92·5	77·6	81	...	5·31	—3·86
Bangalore	29·981	SSE	6	83·3	65·2	85	...	0·85	—3·47
Secunderabad	29·966	SE	6	91·1	67·5	85	...	0·98	—1·17
Masulipatam	29·937	Calm	6	87·5	74·6	91	..	0·63	—7·64
Bellary	29·935	E	20	94·5	73·2	63	..	0·03	—2·38
Cuddapah	29·913	NE	6	95·2	74·8	71	...	1·69	—1·19
Madras	29·960	S	6	87·0	71·5	80	...	6·30	—13·28
Coimbatore	29·980	ENE	2	92·5	72·1	80	...	3·39	—1·74
Trichinopoly	29·980	Calm	3	93·5	74·9	81	...	7·90	—0·23
Negapatam	29·914	Calm	15	88·2	78·9	79	...	34·68	+4·38
Colombo	29·96	E	6	90·0	74·5	89	..	25·28	+1·83
Aden	30·015	E	17	79·8	74·3	74	..	0·32	—0·70

"Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bhavnagar Para, Surat, Bombay, Cuddapah and Bellary, pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bellary, Goa, Negapatam, Bombay and Dwarka, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° below the normal at Agra, Bhuj, Deesa, Surat, Neemuch, Jhansi, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri, and the minimum from 6° to 12° above it at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshagabad, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cochin and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hosbangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Light showers are reported from Allahabad and a few drops from Jubbulpore.

Weather is generally fine, but pressure is slightly below normal on the Coromandel Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th February.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 30·000
Temperature of the Air	degrees 70·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·1
Dew Point	58·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·656
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 76·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·4
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 209

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—February 7.

10 p.m.	63·5

FRIDAY—February 8.

1 a.m.	62·0
10 a.m.	69·7
2 p.m.	75·8
4 p.m.	75·4

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

IMPRESSIONS OF TRINCOMALEE.

A NAVAL correspondent writes to the "Naval and Military Record":—

"Trinco," as this miniature naval station in the Indian Ocean is familiarly called, has the distinction of being one of the hottest, dampest, and most picturesque spots on the face of the globe. A thermometer which is never, night or day, winter or summer, below 80 degrees, but is often above 100; mildew, the growth of a night, in patches as large as plates on the dress coat worn the previous evening, are sufficient testimony to the first two attributes; while the wooded slopes down to the blue waters of the bay, the shady groves of palm and pimento, with bold splashes here and there of the blazing flamboyant tree on shore leave no doubt that 'every prospect pleases.' Man, too, as represented by the Tammil and the Singhalese, is a handsome creature—chiselled features and fine physique. He is better-looking than his woman-kind, who are short and coarse-featured. Outside the small military contingent and the fleeting naval element there is a small community of English; the Government Agent and his assistant; the naval store officer, who is lodged in a sumptuous mansion; a couple of members of the Civil Service, and a representative of the three religious denominations, with a couple of others, make up the total. A small club has been started during the past year, and is flourishing greatly. Cricket, football, hockey, and tennis are played as the weather allows, and golf all day and every day. But the delights of the chase are the great recommendation of Trincomalee. Everything, from butterflies to elephants, is, so to speak, at one's door. Surrounded by a vast belt of jungle, through which the coach road runs to the nearest railway station, ninety miles off, one has only to go a few miles out of the town, more or less according to the season of the year—whether the animals have to come in for water—to meet with leopard, panther, and bear. Deer and wild pig skirt the lakes, and snipe abound in the marshes. Of course, it is hot work, and often heavy going; but a bag of from twenty to thirty couple is worth a little trouble. Many of the rarer specimens of butter fly abound, and a fine blaze of colour is often met on the jungle road, where patches of red, blue, or yellow turn out to be swarms of gay butterflies, each colour to itself. But to the entomologist his joy does not end there. Beetles of weird shape keep him occupied with scorpions and many varieties of snake-cobra, ticpolonga, and python—for his spare hours. Fortunately few of the snakes attack, their object, like that of the crocodiles which infest the lakes, being usually to get away as quickly as possible. A mangoose on the premises and steps to your entrance verandah is the best safeguard against them, but they do occasionally turn up in inconvenient places. For instance, at a dance lately a lady found a venomous "tic" coiled up in the chair on which she was about to sit. A cane will quickly break their backs. The roads are capital for bicycling though there is not much variety in rides.

Life, for the happiness of those who are sent here, is largely unconventional. The starched collar is seldom seen, except on Sundays, and not always then, its place being mostly taken by the easy, loose collar, whether of silk, soft wool, or celluloid. This latter, the cellular clothing, in all its developments, is the great boon of latter days to persons in such a climate as Trincomalee. It reduces the number of garments worn to a minimum, and offers the least chances of a chill, as, being porous, it dries quickly. This, with electric fans on board ship and punkahs on shore, makes existence very different from what it was ten years ago. Ice is a luxury, and can be done without, except in cases of illness, where it is invaluable.

Though the community is small it is very sociable. Frequent are the dinner parties, to which the jolting bullock cart, going its steady four miles an hour, conducts the belated guest. He is usually a little behind time, as clocks are not much in demand, although the gun of the flagship does its best to call attention to the hour once in the twenty-four. Dances, too, have sprung up, owing to the unprecedentedly large number of dancing ladies now on the station—at least twelve—and the occasion has been made the most of. With dance music, as played by the Admiral's band, even a succession of limp collars can be faced. There have been several pleasant parties at Admiralty House—an airy and delightful residence, with pretty grounds—including a croquet tournament won by the fleet-surgeon of the flagship and Mrs. Lushington, wife of the Government Agent. A tennis tournament on the courts at Fort Frederick was won by the Admiral and Mrs. Millett, wife of the popular N.S.O. A billiard handicap at the club was well contested, the final game being between Lieut. Atlay, of the flagship, and Staff-Engineer Will's Jones, of the Marathon.

The Highflyer celebrated her first commissioning birthday on December 7th by a dinner and an evening party, the latter being graced by all Trincomalee. There is very little sickness at present, flesh wounds, which take a long time to heal in this climate, giving the most trouble.

The attractions of Sober Island, known to so many generations of naval officers on this station, are to a certain extent on the wave. The club and the bicycle form powerful counter-attractions. In the days when the town itself offered no resting-place and was only reached by a two mile walk along a hot road, and luxurious dolce far niente of Sober Island, with its comfortable bungalows—one for wardroom and one for gunroom—billiard-room, tennis court, and bathing pool, with a capital cuisine at moderate cost, was naturally much sought after. Where it got its name of Sober Island no one knows. It has no connection with the propensities of its visitors, but is probably a corruption of some local word. Even now it is fairly well patronised, particularly for bathing, which is to be obtained free from sharks, though bathing has of late been made unpleasant by the crowds of jelly-fish of all sizes. They have crowded round the ship, and pressed, either whole or in pieces, into every suction-valve and opening.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itinda, 3361 tons, Captain G D Clarke will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Loch Tay, 3415 tons, Captain J Stephen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coasts, ports with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 3120 tons, Captain S Beer, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1918 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain A Steven, arrived in harbour on February 7th, from Calcutta 26th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Albano, 2433 tons, Captain L Kushenrheldt, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg, 20th December, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 27th January, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2158 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Zanzibar, 20th January via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H C Foster, Mr R Hirjee, and 18th deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Mormugao Harbour—Leading Lights Buoys.

The Agent, west of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, gives notice, dated 10th January 1901, that two white fixed leading lights, visible from a distance of twelve miles, are exhibited from cylindrical columns, painted white, in Mormugao harbour; the front light is situated on Chiquilim Point, the rear light on Secretario Island, about fourteen Cables S. 78° E from the front light.

Approximate position:—

Front light—Latitude	15°	24"	35"	N.
Longitude	73°	49'	50"	E.

The above two lights in line S. 78° E lead into the harbour.

Also that it is intended to exhibit at the junction of break water and quay wall a fixed red and white light in place of the light now shown from one of the railway sheds; the red right will be visible through an arc of 107° four miles including the breakwater; the white light through an arc of 73° over the anchorage.

The black can buoy marking the Mormugao rock and the red light at the end of the breakwater have been withdrawn.

This Notice affects the following publications:—Achra River to Cape Ramas, No. 740; Agoada to St. George's Islands, No. 492; also List of Lights, Part VI. 1900, page 40, and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 168."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwrigh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Canning		Kendall			R I Marine
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Saildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L ServiceSteamer
Clyde	2193	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kembail			Yacht
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Merkara	1919	Sharp			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			E L & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Indrapura		Hallingsworth			K N & Co
Pemba	985	Martyr			M M & Co
Chusan	4900	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Albano	2433	Kudenholde			Glade & Co
Virawa	2158	McDougall			M M & Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Haddon Hall	2677	Hood			K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Duncanson			F M & Co
C	Daghestan	2212	Tittleholes	Antwerp	12-2	M M & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jepnson	Calcutta	13-2	P & O Co
Q	Nankin	3900	Benton	China	12-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	R Rubattino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1510	Dante	H Kong	17-2	G Delaya
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	14-2	Bombay Co
6	Sunda	2987	Andrews	Antwerp	11-2	P & O Co
7	Matin	2133	Archer	Rangoon	15-2	K N & Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Beer	Antwerp	9-2	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3523	Gordon	London	9-2	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	9-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	12-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Haddon Hall s	Hood	Calcutta, Jan 27
	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, Jan 26
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar Jan 20
	Albano s	Kushiurheldt	Hamburg, Dec 20

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearnces yesterday:—

Steamer Itinda, Clarke, for Rangoon
" Merkara, Sharpe, for Calcutta, &c
" Clan Murray, Beer, for Havre and Antwerp

The Steamer Pemba, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 bale skins R Muncherjee Kooka
Sunda s—12 pots rose oil Kirmalli B Pajum; 2670 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghistan s—1200 cents gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 666 cwt crushed bones, Anmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 410 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 201 bales hemp Survai and Chinoy
Clan Murray s—20,000 cuts gingellyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flintshire s—400 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 6026 cwt linseed 1899 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers; 1000 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baku Standard s—29900 cwts castorseed 1001 cwt rapeseed 44,902 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Flintshire s—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton the new Mofussil Co
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental s—40 chests opium P and O Company
Nankin—s 102 bales cotton Mahomed Hajee E sac Ellias
Bisagno s—95 cwts dry fruit P F Talati; 101 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 375 cwts fishmaws P F Talati; 76 cwts fishmaws; 367 cwts sharkfins R Dhunjee; 300 bales twist Yau Shun and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist N G Abraham 300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co
Oriental s—170 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th February 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. precisely on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
T. W. CUFF, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 9th February.

1. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday next the 10th instant. Dress—Khaki Helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—

St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 30 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B, V, R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February.

1. The Corps will parade to-day for 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill as follows:—No 1 Company at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corp Club, Apollo Bunder and proceed to Colaba North Fort. No. 2 Company at 4-15 p.m. sharp at Scandal Point, and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

2. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahaluxmi Fort to-day at 3-50 p.m. to convey members of No. 2 Company to drill. Members residing in the Fort should proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.

3. The Corps will parade for Divine Service, for Volunteer Corps at the Cathedral, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow opposite Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress—Full Dress with arms, putties to be worn. Carbines and pouches will be carried. Members who have not yet drawn their Helmet Fittings may do so from the Fort Head-quarters to-day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V—Part heard.
431-99—Bhaishanker and K—Soondrabai vs Sadanand Trimbuck Kale—Thakerdas D C and H—Part heard.
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K
699-00—Mantri and B—Gunny Hajee Oosman vs Becherdas Mooriidhur—Unwalla and P.
700-00—M H Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bheecam and others—Captain and V.
176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs, Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.
377-97—Wadia and G—Rughumal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai and another—Hiralal M and M and W and G.
615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's

645-37—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.
319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.
725-99—Tyabjee and Co—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Shankerbai Hariprasad and others—Mansuklal D and J.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sackiatwalla—Nanu and H.
101-00—Captain and V for pauper—Cassum Kurrim vs Molvi Abdul Kadur Bugsa—K B Mehta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe)

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17 LEADING ARTICLES: Saturday's Ceremonies—An Empire in Mourning—The Memorial Scheme—The National Victoria Memorial.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Duke of Connaught—The Punjab Frontier Tribes.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Anti-Cholera Inoculations—Plague in India.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Australian Marriages—Famine and Opium.
21 SPORTING NEWS: Bombay Cyclists' Union—Bombay Hunt.
22 The City Mortality—Military News—The China Field Force—News for Philatelists.
23 Persian Gulf News—The New Trade Route to Persia—Bombay Natural History Society
24 The First Criminal Sessions—The Thomason College—Reviews.
25 Adventures in Russia—Departure of the Transport Dilwara—The Ootacamund Kidnapping Case—A Novel Tramway.
26 Elizabeth Barrett Browning.—An Appreciation—II—Trial of the Parsee Accountant—Bombay Rifle Club—Shipping Intelligence—OFFICIAL GAZETTES:—Bombay Government Orders.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report—
28—Passengers by the Howard mail.—Arrival of the Overland Mail of 18th January.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—231, and 313 Ave Verum (Baker)—344
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—172, 252 and 281.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in B Flat.
The collections are for Church expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—446, 315 and 558.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—34, 184 and 172.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—282, 533 and 213.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. E. Martin.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. Martin.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—240, 559 and 353. Psalm 46.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services held in Y. M. C. A. Hall during repairs to the Church.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
5 p.m.—Junior Epworth League.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday.
All Seats free, and strangers Cordially Welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—291, 315 and 292.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—172, 282 and 281.
The Offertories are for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
Sunday Services.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher. Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Service.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
7-30 a.m. Thursday—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 95 v. 1-6 tune 165.
Hymns—132, 263 and 144.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Volunteer Parade Service.
Psalm 46 tune 131.
Hymns—142, 233 and 247 1st tune.
Anthem—Blessed are the dead—Stanford.
Collection for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF St. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Hymns—261 and 221.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—212, 284, 214 and 240.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY 9TH FEBRUARY.

Time and order of running:—

1st Race The Importers' Plate 3-5 p m
2nd Race The Stud Stud Stakes 3-30 p m
3rd Race The Lilliput Stakes 4 p m
4th Race The Bombay Derby 4 30 p m
5th Race The Grand Western Handicap 5 p m
6th Race The Gaye Cup 5-30 p m
7th Race The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes 5-55 p m

A Special Train leaves:—

Colaba 3-30 p m Local time
Church Gate 2-35 p m Local time
Grant Road 2-46 p m Local time
Arrives at Mahaluxmi 2-51 Local time

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W I T C.

Bombay 3rd February 1901

JANET WALDORF COMPANY.

THE Janet Waldorf Company, which opens its season in Bombay on February 12, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Russell, has met with great success throughout its eastern tour, and a few items concerning the principals will be found interesting.

Miss Janet Waldorf is a native of Pittsburg, one of the intellectual centres of the eastern States. Very early she showed a decided leaning for the stage, and before making her debut under the auspices of Mrs. Dow Currier she was under dramatic and vocal instruction for three years. Her success in America was instantaneous, and the best critics were delighted to hail in her another artist who would maintain the best traditions of the American Stage and probably conquer the audiences of the Old World, as several of her fair countrywomen had done before. Her "repertoire" soon extended, for versatility is among her chief recommendations. In America, she has appeared with pronounced success as Juliet, Viola, Beatrice and Rosalind, also as Parthenia and Galatea, and Camille and Magda. After touring through the whole of America, her manager became anxious for a London opinion of her ability and with this end in view, left San Francisco for Honolulu on a tour through the East to England. At Honolulu, she received a very hearty and flattering reception, which was repeated in Japan, China, Manila, the Straits and Burma. Miss Waldorf is a fine specimen of a healthy, graceful woman, with a face expressive of great character.

Mrs. A. Dow Currier is looked upon in America as a finder of genius and her discoveries in that difficult realm have so far been remarkable. It was she who gave Maud Hoffman of the "Sign of the Cross" fame to the English stage and later sent Mrs. Nora O'Brien to Mr. Wilson Barrett. She discovered Miss Maude Adams, who has made such a hit in America in "The Little Minister;" and Miss Julia Marlowe, who is to visit London this spring, was also brought out by her. Mrs. Currie has, so far, not had a single failure with her pupils, and she is sanguine that Miss Waldorf will be as great a success as any. Mrs. Currie was a "protege" of Joseph Jefferson, America's most famous Actor, and the able and skilful manner in which she staged this very play of "As you like it" in New York, evoked a generous compliment from Sir Henry Irving who was present at the performance.

Mr. Norval McGregor is a pure American an Actor of much reputation in the United States, and has received a very full measure of praise both at Home and abroad. He has been with Miss Waldorf from the first of her dramatic career, and has achieved high success in the characterisation of such "rules" as "Romeo, Benedict, Orlando, and Ingomar."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th January 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	3,70,000	7,000	4,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	225	4	274
For previous 2 weeks of half year	1,56,000	5,89,000	13,000	7,58,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,62,000	9,59,000	20,000	12,41,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,174	4,51,603	5,754	5,71,531
Per mile of Ry do.	69	274	4	347
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,234	13,11,235	17,839	16,31,308

Decrease for the week......Rs. 88,531
Do. to date........ " 3,90,308

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISQUITTN—February 7, at the European General Hospital, Rev. Father John Misquitta, late R. C. Chaplain, Girgaum, Bombay, aged 34 years. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVISON—January 28, at Lahore, the wife of J N Davison, of a son.

FORRESTER—January 22, at Ranipetta, the wife of A Forrester, of a son

ROCKLEY—February 2, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr A Rockley, Mill Manager, C S and W Co Ld, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

WELLINGTON'S MEN.

A STUDY of special interest, now that soldiers and generals alike have been busy for sixteen months on a tough job in South Africa, is that made by W. H. Fitchett in his volume entitled "Wellington's Men." The learned doctor has gleaned his heroes from four soldier authors, Captain Kincaid, Sergeant Anton, Rifleman Harris, and Captain Mercer, who each wrote of the regiments in which they fought in the Peninsula or at Waterloo with a vigour and a pride that make their memoirs "actual human documents, with the salt of truth, of sincerity, and of reality in every syllable. Their faded leaves are still stained with the red wine of battle." Mercer's account of Waterloo is, we are told, the best personal narrative of the great fight in English literature. He was an artilleryman, and fought with his battery at Waterloo until one hundred and forty out of two hundred horses lay dead or dying, and the men were too few to man four guns, and when the battle was over, he fell asleep, exhausted beside his gun. All these writers took part in the series of stirring battles from Rolica to Waterloo, and each was a good fighting man and belonged to a good fighting regiment, which he counted of more importance than the whole army. Kincaid limits his information to men of his own regiment, candidly saying: If any body who had not the good fortune to belong to the "Rifles" expected to be named in this book, he was "most confoundedly mistaken." His regiment, he declares, fired the first and last shot in almost every battle, siege and skirmish during the war. He admitted indeed that the 43rd and 52nd deserved commendation for the support they gave his own regiment. "Whenever it came to a pinch," he wrote, "we had only to look behind to see a line in which we might place a degree of confidence almost equal to our hopes in heaven. There never was such a corps of riflemen with such supporters." Harris was equally convinced of the excellence of his own regiment which was the same old 95th. Wellington's army was the finest in the world, the finest regiment in it was the 95th and the best battalion was that his Major commanded. This was the creed that gave such men the force with which they fought at Salamanca, at Badajos, at Corunna, and throughout the campaign. Sergeant Anton was a canny Scot who pitied undisguisedly all who were born south of the Tweed, and the Royal Highlanders, in his view, took the palm among Wellington's men. He gives good reasons for his belief in his unsophisticated pages. Captain Mercer's Battery G had of course "the finest horses, the best equipment, the smartest men, and the most perfect discipline, not merely in the British army, but in any army known to history." All these four, though they talked big of their regiments and the men who fought at their sides in the rush and smoke of battle, did not in a single instance brag of their own deeds though they are writ large in history. Kincaid led the forlorn hope at Ciudad Rodrigo, but no one would guess it from his pages. And so with the others, they vividly describe the brave actions they saw, but pass over their own share as a matter of course. In war in those old gallant days the army was a many coloured pageant, picturesque in hue and in gold and silver, and the glinting of brass and steel. Now we are quite as much in earnest, but the show is left behind, the gilt is laid aside, and the serried khaki ranks are indistinguishable from the trenches in which they will fight or which they try to storm. Soldiers are pitted against each other miles apart, the long-range smokeless rifle hits with no warning, the guns are almost invisible, it is fast becoming a stealthy race as to which side shall first get the exact range of the other. The dash and the charge, the personal appeal to the men, the scale of the heights to glory or the grave, will soon be things of the past. It remains to be seen whether this replacing of the picturesque with common-sense khaki, this change from the almost personal encounter on a chosen field of battle for the silent, demolition of an almost invisible foe will attract the fighting element in sufficient numbers to the ranks. Marksmanship is good, but fighting is the quality inherent in the British human race.

The Duke of Wellington was as rigid a disciplinarian as could well be imagined. He put his officers under arrest promptly and without any question, for the most trivial cause. Mercer was under arrest for a fortnight without knowing why, and what was still stranger, without knowing it, for they were marching at the time. But the Duke could do what he liked, his whole army was devoted to him. He might punish, and these were the days of eight hundred lashes, but he could lead them where be would. There were many queer Tommies in the ranks in his army. Mercer tells of one who when he entered the Rifles was only five feet and one inch—an inch too short—but before he was killed at Barossa was exactly six feet one. He was the worst grumbler, the largest eater and the most quarrelsome man in the corps. On ordinary days his temper was such that he was bad company, ready to fight and thrash any man who vexed him, but in the retreat from Corunna he growled and swore to such a degree that had his General heard him, Mercer says he would have cut him in half. When he was knocked over at Barossa by a musket ball in the thigh some merciful comrades went to his help and offered to carry him to the rear for assistance, but only got sworn at violently until they left him alone and moved on. He died, of course. Another tall fellow, Higgins, was nearly as ill-tempered, and in the course of a march was reprimanded by his officer for his terrible untidiness and disorder, his clothes hanging half off him. Higgins took it badly, very, uttered all sorts of impertinences and when the officer bid his sergeant give him extra guard at the journey's end, Higgins swore that he would not take it, turned about, marched off in the opposite direction and was never seen more. Mercer remarks that the tall men took the hardships of war in worse part than the shorter, and pulled through less frequently. There were three brothers Hart, in the Rifles, whose mirth and good humour caused fun and laughter all round them even in the thickest of the fight. They had to be held back when at close quarters with the French so eager were they, and hard as they worked and fought in Portugal, they were never any the worse. Even in the trying retreat from Corunna they were true to their merry characters and kept the life in their comrades all the way, joking to the moment they got on board the transports. Flushing it was that broke their spirit, "A few weeks of that country," says Harris, "sufficed to quiet them for evermore." Harris himself suffered badly in the Walcheren expedition, his constitution was wrecked and though he served later in a veteran battalion, and tried for service again in the Peninsula, but failed, he was pensioned at thirty-two on six pence a day. He never indeed received his wretched pension. Before the first payment became due, Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and the veterans were recalled to the ranks. Harris was unable to join—from ague and fever caught in the Walcheren swamps—and forfeited his pension. He spent the rest of his days making shoes and writing his "Recollections of a Rifleman" never grumbling, recording of a soldier's life that it is the best in the world. His pages tell us how the men of the Peninsula marched, fought suffered, and conquered.

The stern scenes that these various writers describe are well worth quoting, but are unfortunately too long. The horrors of the march for those who could not keep up are vividly placed before us. We see the men gradually drop out having exhausted all their strength, being often bullied to proceed. The regiment marches on, they look round to see men and women in like case unable to move their dying eyes, looking round in vain for help. The retreat from Corunna is heartrending in Harris' realistic pages. Then the stubborn fighting in the Pyrenees and the deeds of such men as faced Soult who did his skilful, but unsuccessful best to catch the British napping, Kincaid describes Sir Thomas Grahamat St. Sebastian., Colonel Barnard Colonel Ross and others led their men to victory on those picturesque and then unknown heights. The men enjoyed it though the fighting was severe and incessant. After one victory near Bayonne the General told his men that it was the most glorious affair he had ever seen, that the enemy had absolutely left upwards of five thousand men killed and wounded on the ground. General Craufurd is the central figure of Harris' pages. As he says he could fill a book with descriptions of him. Craufurd was liked and feared by his men, for he could be terrible where insubordination reared its head. In the retreat to Vigo, though the French were at his heels, he halted thrice to punish with three hundred lashes delinquents who had been sentenced by court-martial. In crossing a river tolerably wide, but not very deep, Craufard espied an officer being carried across on a private's back. "Put him down, Sir,' thundered the General, and the soldier dropped his superior very willingly into the water and Craufurd sent back the careful officer to the river bank to cross it all again on his own account and feet. By his severity on this march, he probably saved the lives of a large number of his men who if they had not had the fear of their General well before their minds would have flagged, fallen behind and been cut up or taken prisoners by the French. It is impossible to do justice by quotations to the numerous stirring incidents which Dr. Fitchett has selected from these soldier autobiographies.

FAMINE IN CHINA. TO ADD to her other troubles China has been visited by a severe famine over a wide area. A missionary writing from Shensi, whither the Empress Dowager and the Court fled from Peking, gives a harrowing account of the distress existing throughout the immense Hsian plain where for three successive seasons the crops have been ruined by drought. As in India, the people are entirely dependent on the produce of the soil and in ordinary times most of them throughout the stricken tract live in chronic poverty. It is estimated that four or five millions will stand in need of relief. Over a great area there can be no crops next summer and the people are migrating westward and southward in immense numbers. Some relief is being administered by the Imperial authorities, but it is insufficient and is made still less by the dishonesty of officials. At Fongsiang the mandarin distributes to women, children and infirm old men a soup of flour and water. Ten pounds of flour must suffice for thirty persons at a bowl and a half each daily, but when the assistants have had their pickings the quantity of flour is reduced to 6 lbs. Still only a comparatively small number of people in the particular district apply for this relief owing to the conditions of its distribution. Tickets are given out, considerable distances have to be travelled, there are long waits and when the distribution begins no one must move till it is over so that nobody may get a double allowance. By the time the people are allowed to return to their homes it is evening and they are again hungry while the women, children and feeble old men have to face the dangers of the way in the growing darkness. Those dangers are real for wolves are numerous. There is no extensive Government provision for relief of the starving such as we naturally look for in India. What has been done to combat the famine in the Shensi Province has been to classify the people into four sections; the rich from whom it is proposed to extract 250,000 taels; the ordinary, the poor, and the extreme poor. The preparation of these lists, the missionary indicates, has enabled the petty officials concerned to greatly enrich themselves. In return for a consideration the rich are set down as of ordinary means, and the ordinary may lower themselves to the scales of the poor and extreme poor on condition of sharing half their relief receipts with the officials. On the other hand if the gratification offered to the official be insufficient the man of ordinary means may be classified among the rich and made to contribute to the relief fund accordingly. The public granaries intended to provide for years of famine are extensively robbed the whole year round by these dishonest stewards who seek to renew the depleted stores by exacting from the people a bushel and a half for every bushel of grain lent to them. The granaries are however often enough found empty or nearly so. Nobody expects that any sum like the 250,000 taels intended for famine relief will ever reach the people; it will be largely diminished as it passes through the adhesive fingers of the officials and for that reason the non-official relief is the mainstay of the stricken. The people are crowding from the villages into the towns, importunately asking for alms. Many of them have been reduced to skeletons, "Women and children," the missionary asserts, "are being sold or given away. Infanticide is increasing on a terrible scale. The ordinary food of wolves will be living babies, which as in the last famine, may turn them into fierce man-eaters. In every district hundreds of pagan children will be cast on the Christian Missions." This account of the sufferings of the Chinese in the north west has not been written by one of those missionaries who lately clamoured for vengeance in China. "If," he says, "the Boxers wiped out evey trace of Chriscianity, the higher mandarins showed themselves of a humanity beyond praise. To these the vast number of missionaries and Christians owe their existence at the present moment." And as further evidence of their generous and tolerant character he instances the help which the mandarins gave to the Indian Famine Fund. That help was the more conspicuous because of the circumstances in which it was given, for with war distracting the Empire nobody looked to China for any aid towards the relief of distress in India. No appeal has been made for assistance for the sufferers in Shensi, perhaps because it is felt that the time is not favourable for arousing sympathy with the yellow race. But the excesses associated with the Boxer outbreak ought not to cause the Christian nations to withhold help from peaceful cultivators stricken by the visitation of famine. Their sufferings, indeed, afford an opportunity for the Western nations to apply that principle of Christianity which was recently so strikingly expressed by the Japanese Buddhists. In their remarkable circular to "the ecclesiastics of the world" the Buddhists counselled that in the treatment of China good should be returned for evil and here at once is the occasion for the lesson to be put into practice.

THE METAL TRADES. A FEW years ago England felt secure in her predominance in the metal trades, but recent events have proved that other nations are not unsuccessfully endeavouring to secure their share in the world's markets. A few years ago Germany was the only serious competitor, but a more serious factor now is the American manufacturer. The completion of other iron manufacturing countries need cause no alarm among the British merchants; there is no doubt their presence has renewed the energy and genius of English people, and certainly America has taught us many lessons. In the past British manufacturers have failed to move with the times; rather have they trusted in the name for British goods, and now that there is a likelihood of the raw material running short and the iron and steel market has jumped out of bounds, they are rudely awakened to the fact that there are manufacturers in foreign countries who can make equal goods and sell them at the same price. Mr. S. G. Hobson, a commercial writer, says: "Up to now, we have had to contend with America and Germany; it is almost certain that the next quarter of a century will see Russia, Japan, and possibly China making hardware and metal goods cheaper than either England, America, or Germany." The great necessity is for English manufacturers to recognise the new situation, to change their methods of manufacture and of distribution. If ideas, now hopelessly out of date, give place to modern means, there is not much doubt that the British trader is more than equal to holding his own.

KEEPING IN CONDITION. A SMALL book full of the most useful information as to what rules to observe to keep "fit" has been compiled by Surgeon Captain H. Waite, and published by Gale and Polden, Limited, of Aldershot. The book has been produced for the benefit of soldiers, and it will be particularly beneficial when on active or foreign service, while it is small enough to escape being a nuisance. It is, furthermore, written in language which anybody can understand, and the remedies and appliances recommended are such as the soldier has at hand or can easily obtain. The little volume contains as many hints on how to keep well as on how to get well. A soldier is always meeting with minor troubles and much inconvenience could be spared him if he knew more of the simple remedies which are here expounded.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Bombay leaves for England per s. s. Caledonia, to-day. His address will be 76, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE paid a visit to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, last evening. Her Ladyship was shown over the place by Mr. Ruttonji Moolji, under whose supervision the Orphanage is conducted.

THE result of the ratepayers' elections of the members of the new Corporation for Mandavie Ward has not been officially declared but we understand that all the old members who sought re-election, have been elected.

THE first meeting of the General Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Bombay Memorial to the late Queen-Empress was held last evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall. An Executive Committee was appointed and after discussion as to the form the memorial should take it was decided that it should represent the whole Presidency and that the Executive Committee should report as to the most suitable memorial.

THE P. and O. s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Suez at 6 p. m. on Thursday. The late departure of this vessel from Suez is owing to her having been detained by fog.

THE village of Budda Pind, population 576, in the Gurdaspur district, has been attacked with plague.

FIVE more deaths from disease occurred among natives of the China Force from the 20th to the 25th January.

MANDALAY is going ahead. In the Burma "Gazette" the draft is published of a proposed order authorizing the Burma Electric Works Syndicate, Limited, to lay down a system of electric tramways in Mandalay.

IT has been notified by the Postal Administration of Ceylon that the transmission by post of money in current coin is prohibited in that colony by law; and postal parcels containing current coin will therefore not be accepted in India, in future, for despatch to Ceylon.

ALREADY we hear of two memorial statues of the Queen. At Cawnpore it appears that Messrs. Baijnath, Ramnath, the bankers, are ready to present one for erection in the park that commemorates Her late Majesty's Jubilee in 1887. The other is for Vizagapatam and is the gift of Sir Raja Jaggarow Guru, who at a memorial meeting held on the 1st instant announced his intention of presenting the town with a bronze statue of Her Majesty to be placed in a conspicuous place near the District Court, "so that the people might constantly be reminded of the features of their late Sovereign."

IN the case in which Jiwandas Haridas was prosecuted by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., on a charge of misappropriation of moneys as a broker or agent, and in which the jury returned a verdict of guilty by six against three, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Whitworth had reserved his decision on the question whether the accused should be acquitted or retried before another jury. His lordship gave his decision last evening and directed that the accused should be retried before another jury on Monday. At the request of Mr. Lowndes for the prosecution, it was decided that the retrial should be held before a Special Jury.

A FEW days ago, says the "Rangoon Gazette," a Chetty was invited by a Madrassi woman to her house. Shortly after he had entered the house the woman closed the door and promptly inserted a brass lock into the lobe of the Chetty's ear and locked it. This is regarded as a serious degradation to a Chetty, involving the loss of his caste. In the house there were three other men. Eventually the lock was removed on condition that the Chetty signed a bond for Rs. 1,500, which money he was to pay within twenty-four hours. The Chetty promptly returned with the money and redeemed his bond. The case was heard of by the Police, but the Chetty refuses to prosecute or appear as a witness.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Thursday and yesterday, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Chandana, late accountant in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and a common jury for having, on the 1st and 3rd December, 1897, and on two other dates, falsified the accounts by altering the balances, and misappropriating moneys, belonging to the firm, which amounted to an aggregate sum of about Rs. 28,000. At the close of the trial last evening, the jury unanimously found the accused guilty on all charges, with a recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE annual Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament for 1900-01 will be held at Meerut during the week commencing the 4th March next. The Indian Polo Association Championship Challenge Cup will be presented to the team which wins the tournament, to be held by such team till the next year's Championship Tournament is played. A silver cup, of the pattern of the smaller ones round the Championship cup will be presented to each member of the team which wins the I. P. A. Chamship Tournament, to become the property of the member. The following are entries for the Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament for this year:—First Entries—4th Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, H. H. Maharaja of Jodhpur's 1st team and 2nd team, H. H. Maharaja of Ulwar's team, Maharaja Urjun Sing of Jodhpur's team. Second Entries—Golconda. Third and final entries, Rs. 200, close on Saturday, 23rd February next. All questions regarding the local arrangements should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, I. P. A. Championship Tournament, Meerut.

THERE seems to be one topic of conversation here, writes a Chitral correspondent—the markhor shooting. A large number of markhors have already been shot this winter, amongst them some good heads, the best one so far being 51 inches. The best oorial shot up to date is 30 inches. One is almost tempted to turn "sportsman" oneself, but the harrowing experiences of those who do shoot have a deterring effect. One hears such a lot of the cold in tents, of the unearthly hours it is necessary to start in the morning, of the awful climbs, the deep snow, the "hairy" places, &c., that I, for one, have definitely decided to postpone joining the ranks of the markhor shooters until I have perfected my patent "shooting ballon." In this I propose leaving my camp at a respectable hour, stacking it well with good things to eat and drink, and arriving without effort at a commanding point in the hills. So far I have not thought of any way of avoiding having to walk towards the markhor that offers himself as a trophy, but my balloon will certainly save me an unpleasant walk down a nasty stony hill to my camp. As a matter of fact, shooting can be done here in a much more comfortable way than is possible for those who have to travel far into Kashmir for it. All the shooting nullahs are within a few hours of Drosh, and there is no reason why one should not have all the necessaries of life with one in camp. It is possible that some of us who grumble at poor dull Drosh with its freedom from club bars and kindred voices, may one day wish ourselves back in it if only for the pursuit of the wily markhor.

THE LAW OF 1900.

CONTRACTS.

IT may be of use and of some interest to look back to the decisions of the High Courts in 1900, and to note the points of most importance which have been decided during the year. First then, as to contracts, the case of Homji Wadia and the Bengal Coal Company (24 Bom. 97) is instructive as to the principles which apply to an offer. We know that a proposal followed by acceptance completes a contract, but where there are a series of transactions, it is not easy to determine whether the offer applies to the series or whether something more must be done to convert every transaction into a contract. The Coal Company agreed to supply coal as required from time to time on reasonable notice being given, but not to exceed the average of 350 tons per month. Plaintiffs indented for 500 tons and two days afterwards for 1,500 tons more. Defendants offered the 500 tons, but refused to deliver the 1,500—on which plaintiffs indented for the whole number of tons not delivered under the contract. Candy, J., decided in favour of the plaintiff, but on appeal, Jenkins, C. J., held that there was no contract. The offer, he said, was a continuing offer, and each order given by the plaintiff was an acceptance of the quantity ordered. In other words each transaction was a contract by itself, and the Coal Company might decline to proceed further with the supplies on which the plaintiff's order to supply the balance of the coal was useless. This decision is not so much a decision under the Contract Act as a construction of the particular agreement between the parties and the practical effect of it is that Mill Managers must contract to buy a definite quantity, although they may take delivery of it by instalments. Other judges on the same facts may be inclined to agree with Candy J., but the opinion of the Chief Justice is unquestionably right on the point that the plaintiff could not demand much more than 350 tons per month, and that the notice calling upon plaintiff to deliver 1,500 tons and then the whole of the balance undelivered was unreasonable.

The case of Spinner v. Haji Mahomed (24 Bom. 510) is one of general interest to mercantile firms. The parties had many dealings together and on this occasion defendants offered to buy 200 bales pepperil at 9s. 2d. and the offer was accepted by wire. Plaintiffs sent the usual Indent to the defendant for signature, containing the words "Free Bombay Harbour and interest." This the defendant refused to sign, although it was in accordance with the usual dealings.—Crowe, J., gave damages to the plaintiff and interest. On appeal the Chief Justice pointed out that an acceptance must be absolute and unqualified, for if there is a variation, there is no acceptance and it becomes a counter proposal. He held on the facts that the term "Free Bombay Harbour and interest" was a new term which the defendants had not accepted, and that although the previous dealings may have been on this basis, yet evidence could not be given of these dealings. It was not a custom of the trade and therefore could only be used to explain the terms used in a contract and not to impose an obligation which was not mentioned. The dealings were on the basis of Indents, and the Indents alone could be looked at to fix the terms. As there was no indent, there was no final contract, and in fact the defendant objected as soon as he saw the new terms. The plaintiffs contended that as the defendant did not reply when the telegraph acceptance was communicated, therefore, he had impliedly agreed to the new terms, but it is clear that mere silence does not amount to consent. The claim for charges might possibly pass as a necessary expense which the defendant must pay, but interest could not be claimed unless defendant had agreed to pay it. The Judgment is replete with sound sense and will repay careful perusal.

Agreements by way of wager are void, and the ingenuity of persons is often exercised to get rid of the difficulty by plausible representations. In Doshi Palakshi v. Shah Ujamsi (24. Bom. 227) the contracts were made under the Dholera Rules which expressly provide that delivery of the cotton must be made and exclude all dealings in differences. If the contracts merely referred to the plaintiff must recover, but as Jenkins, C. J., said "we must find the true intentions of the parties; we must not take them at their written word, but probe the surrounding circumstances to find out what they really meant as decided by the House of Lords" (In re. Gieve 1 Q. B. 794) He was not able to find that any contract was meant to be carried out by delivery and concluded that the terms were used as a blind. The latest English cases are set out in the Judgment of Candy, J. Whatever terms are used, the Judge must find whether the goods were the object of the dealings or whether differences only were to be settled. In the latter, it is a wagering contract and is void. At first sight this would appear as if evidence could be admitted to contradict the written contract, but it should be remembered that illegality may be proved to invalidate a document. Of course, if the Courts will not give their assistance to recover such differences, it will not check these contracts in any material degree, and contracts for differences will continue to flourish in spite of the courts and will be paid as debts of honor. However, while gambling is discouraged, collateral contracts in aid of gambling are allowed, and the case in 22 All. 452 is an instance where a man gambling in a private house borrowed Rs. 4,000 from his host to pay his losses. The lower court held that the loan was made to facilitate gambling, while the High Court thought that this was neither unlawful nor immoral. To lend money for the purpose of paying off a gambling debt, with a knowledge of its being applied for payment of such a debt, cannot be considered to be an immoral act. After all, these provisions of the Contract Act may be looked upon as one of the failures to make people good by Act of Parliament.

Some years ago, West, J. held that sub-letting an abkari license was a breach of the license and was void (12 Bom. 422). A better decision has now been given by that very sensible judge, Parsons, J., in 24 Bom. 622 that a sub-lease was not immoral nor opposed to public policy merely because it is forbidden under a penalty, and that the condition was imposed for merely administrative purposes such as the convenient collection of the revenue. Different considerations apply to Abkari and Opium Acts which are partly influenced by public morals.

It is usual to have a clause in a deed or an endorsement that the consideration money was paid at the time of signing the document, yet it is very common to postpone payment under a verbal arrangement. It has often been questioned whether any evidence could be received to contradict such an acknowledgment, and the inclination of opinion was that it could be received. The Privy Council (22 Allahabad 370) regard it as settled law that the vendor may prove that no consideration has been actually paid, otherwise it would give facilities for gross frauds. The Evidence Act does not say that no statement of fact in a written instrument may be contradicted, but that the terms of the contract may not be varied. It was merely a wrong statement and it was open to the vendor to prove a collateral agreement that money should remain in the purchaser's hands on certain conditions.

The Contract Act sec. 43 allows a promissor to proceed against one of several joint promissors and recover the amount of the debt from him alone. The defendant's right to recover a contribution from the other promissors is reserved, but it is evident that this must lead to a multiplicity of suits which it is one of the objects of procedure to avoid. The plaintiff's right to join as defendants all or any of the persons liable on any contract, including parties to Hundis and Promissory notes is quite clear—but the question has often been discussed whether he does not lose his right to proceed against the others when he has elected to proceed against one. Sections 42 and 43 of the Code require him to state his case so as to include his whole claim and obtain a final decision upon the subjects in dispute to prevent further litigation, and if he intentionally omits to do so, he cannot afterwards sue on the portion omitted. We have now the advantage of an exhaustive judgment of Stracey, C. J. on the subject (22 Allahabad 307) in which he comes to the conclusion that the well known English cases on the subject do not apply to India and especially to the Mofusal. The plaintiffs may proceed against the defendants omitted in the first suit and the cause of actions, whether joint, or joint and several, does not merge in the judgment in that suit. The doctrine has also been questioned in England and in Kendall vs. Hamilton, Lord Penzance considered it not to be consistent with justice. What justice is there in saying that when three persons are all and each individually liable to pay a debt, an action and judgment still unsatisfied against two of them should extinguish the liability of the third. Procedure is but the machinery of the law, and it departs from its proper office when in place of facilitating it is permitted to obstruct and even extinguish legal rights.

Admitting that this is the law, yet as a matter of convenience and to avoid public time being wasted by a multiplicity of suits on the same cause of action but against different individuals, we may consider that the Court which has the conduct of a suit would be acting properly if it would exercise the power given by S. 32 of the Code and join the name of any person who ought to be joined as a defendant to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit. Procedure may be machinery, but it is machinery directed to useful ends, and if there is no injustice in the law which requires a plaintiff to include his whole claim on the cause of action in one suit at the risk of losing his right to sue on the part omitted, there can be no injustice to require him to proceed against all the proper defendants in one suit instead of attacking them individually.

We know that a surety is discharged if the creditor compounds the debt with the principal debtor or gives him time to pay without the consent of the surety. It is however often overlooked that this must be based on a contract between the debtor and the creditor and in a case reported in 22 All. 351 this is made very clear. A mere agreement between the debtor and creditor does not discharge the surety unless the agreement amounts to a contract, that is unless the agreement is one enforceable by law at the instance of the debtor. If there is no consideration there is no contract, and a gratuitous forbearance is not a consideration.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

It is understood at Capetown, that the troops are sweeping the enemy towards Cape Colony, and have an extensive frontage with Cavalry at each end clearing everything in advance.

It is stated that Lord Kitchener is personally acting independently of the above movement, and that the troops in the Southern districts are acting in concert and working upwards.

Small bodies of Boers continue to enter Cape Colony at various points.

Two hundred of them have passed North of Middleburg moving West to join Hertzog's force at Calvinia.

Delisle with a strong force is nearing Calvinia.

The Boer Comandoes in the Midlands are successfully avoiding any decisive engagement.

CAVALRY FOR THE CAPE.

The Second Dragoon Guards and the Seventh Hussars are probably going to the Cape.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The *Times* states, it has been definitely decided that the Duke and Duchess of York shall start for Australia at the end of March or the beginning of April.

MARRIAGE OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin took place at the Hague, yesterday, amidst the utmost popular enthusiasm.

[The Princes expected to attend at the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina were:—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Prince Henry XVIII, and Princess Charlotte of Reuss, Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg, Princess Ulrich and Hermann of Schonburg Waldenburg, the Hereditary Count of Ehrbach, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince and Princess Benthim Steinfurth, the Prince and Princess of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Princess Thekla of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Prince and Princess Henry of Schonburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Prince and Princess Louise of Wied, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Wied, the Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, the Grand Duchess Helena and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke Regent of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Duchess of Albany and the Princess Alice, Prince Adolphus of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, the Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg and the Duke and Duchess Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg. The state entry of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry into Amsterdam had been fixed for March 5.]

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore subscribes half-a-lakh of rupees; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie thirty thousand, and the Maharajah of Gidhour ten thousand towards the Victoria Memorial Fund here.

Lady Harnam Singh writes to the papers proposing also a Memorial from the women of India.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE.

It is stated that Mr. J. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, will be the first Director-General of Agriculture in India.

LORD SUFFOLK.

Earl Suffolk has gone on a short visit to Bombay.

ASSAM LABOUR BILL.

The Select Committee's report on the Assam Labour Bills will be submitted at the next meeting of the Viceregal Council.

CONFERENCE OF POST MASTER GENERALS.

A conference of the Indian Postmaster Generals takes place here on 25th inst.

MADRAS AND THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

Lord and Lady Ampthill have assumed the office of patron and president, respectively, of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and the annual meeting under their auspices was held at Government House last night. In opening the proceedings Lord Ampthill made a short speech, in the course of which he assured the committee of the great interest which he had always taken in philanthropic movements like the Dufferin Fund, and promised during their stay in Madras that he and Lady Ampthill would gladly do everything in their power to further the good cause. On the motion of His Excellency a resolution was adopted by the meeting, expressing their deep sorrow at the death of her Majesty and sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal family.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Borneo, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORTSAID, FEB 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Rewa, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Kirkdale, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Surats steady, quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-5
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £32,600,000, Decrease £100,000; Public Deposits £8,300,000, unchanged; Other Deposits £38,700,000, Decrease £1,400,000; Other Securities £28,700,000, Decrease £300,000; Notes and Gold £21,500,000, Decrease £200,000. The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 29th ult.

Before proceeding with the items on the Agenda Paper the Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution:—The Trustees of the port of Bombay share the sincere and universal grief of all her subjects now mourning the loss of their beloved Queen and Empress whose long life has been one of unceasing devotion to her people and whose unexpected death has evoked such world-wide sorrow and sympathy.

All offices of the Trust should be closed on Saturday, the 2nd February, the day appointed for the Funeral.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th January 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 26th Jany. 1901.	For week ending 26th January 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 26th Jan. 1900.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	26	841	19	813
" " out of "	18	850	23	826
" transported	15	632	12	659
" attended to	2	65	2	48
" warped	1	50	3	49

THE custom of presenting famous soldiers and sailors with "swords of honour" dates, it is interesting to note from considerable antiquity. As far as the Corporation of the City of London is concerned, however, only forty-one of these instances are on record up to the present moment. Of these the last took place in November, 1898, when Lord Kitchener's Omdurman triumph was thus recognised. The weapon presented to him on this occasion had a hilt of solid gold, studded with precious stones, while its scabbard of crimson velvet was also ornamented with gold bands. The pecuniary value of the token was one hundred guineas. For the swords of honour presented to Earl Roberts and Lord Wolseley the same sum was paid. In the case of many of their predecessors upon the Civic Roll of Fame, however, the Corporation frequently showed itself more generously inclined. Thus, the weapon received by General Williams (in commemoration of his historic defence of Kars in 1855) cost two hundred guineas while eight guineas more than this was voted for the purchase of a sword presented to the Duke of Cambridge shortly afterwards. An even larger sum was expended upon a similar token of esteem for Lord Napier of Magdala. Earl Roberts, who is the thirty-ninth recipient of one of these weapons, was honoured in 1881, on the successful termination of the Afghan War of 1879. The next officer to figure on this Roll was Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 8.

A complicated measure was introduced at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council to consolidate and amend the law relating to the rendition of criminals. Mr. Raleigh, however, explained that further reference home would be necessary before it could be passed.

The Select Committee's reports on the Tolls Bill and Indian Ports Bill also were presented, no material changes in them being announced, and the Administrator General's Bill was refered to a Select Committee. The Council adjourned to-day fortnight.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh in introducing the Extradition Bill, made a lengthy speech, in which he pointed out the gradual changes that had taken place in the Extradition Act, and the need for further changes that had been felt for some time past. As the power exercised by the Government of India was inadequate, that matter had been carefully dealt with in the new Bill, in which provision had been made for two kinds of extradition. The Government of India, in the first place, might be asked by a friendly State to surrender a person in fulfilment of obligations imposed by a treaty to which the Extradition Act applied, and, where this was so, it was expedient that the provisions of the English statutes, and more especially those which were intended for the protection of accused persons, be followed as closely as possible. In the second place the surrender of an accused person or convict might be sought by a Native State or friendly Asiatic Power in pursuance of the terms of a treaty or friendly understanding to which the Government of India was a party. In such cases it was desirable and sufficient that the procedure should be simple and expeditious.

Sir Charles Rivaz, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Army Tolls Bill, said that no material alterations had been made, and Clause 6 regarding the payment of contractors had been simplified. The suggestions of the Punjab Government as to payment when extra ferry boats were required had been negatived as outside the scope of the present legislation.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments. Station Staff:—Captain Dyson, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, to be Station Staff Officer (2nd Class) Poona, with effect from the 5th December, vice Captain Meynell who has proceeded to England.

Purandhar Sanitarian:—Major Kennedy, 1st battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be Commandant with effect from 23rd January, vice Major Pearse, Shropshire Light Infantry vacated.

2nd Bombay Lancers:—Lieut. Dickson, I. M. S. to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Capt. Jameson I. M. S., transferred.

1st Bombay Grenadiers (wing):—Lieut. Tuke, I. M. S. to the officiating Medical charge, vice Lieut. Dickson, I. M. S., transferred. Captain Sealy, I. M. S., to Medical Charge, vice Capt. Jhonston, I. M. S., deceased.

20th Bombay Rifles:—Lieut. Marison, I.M.S., to Officiating Medical Charge, vice Lieut. Anthony I. M. S., on field service in East Africa.

Bombay Pioneers:—Lieutenant Dougherty officiating Double Company Officer to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Lane appointed Double Company Commander.

24th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Wyatt, Officiating Double Company Officer to be Double Company Officer vice Lieutenant Holbrooke appointed Double Company Commander. Lieutenant Dunlop, Double Company Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry to be Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer, for Marathas and presidency Mahomedans with effect from 10th December.

Captain Parsons Squadron Officer, 3rd batallion Light Cavalry is attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers for the duty of officiating squadron officer.

Major Menzie, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers on being relieved of his appointment of officiating Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Commands, is directed to proceed to Rangoon and rejoin his battalion. He will travel on duty at the public expense.

Command order No. 41 of 1901 attaching Major English No. 18 company Southern Division R. G. A. to 2nd Battalion Royal Scots is hereby concelled at that officer's own request.

The P. M. O. Bombay Command will inspect certain barracks and hospitals in Poona and Bombay district. The details of inspection will be arranged by the P. M. O. of districts in consultation with the General Officers Commanding.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty. Captain Parsons 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Naylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence. Royal Field Artillery. Capt Usborne 25th Battery for six months on private affairs out of India.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (2nd battalion):—Captain Carter 12 months on private affairs out of India.

Extensions, Royal Artillery, Major Fowler (Indian Ordenance, Department) from 21st September to 10th Novemeber, 2nd Bombay Lancers:—Lieutenant Crawford three months on medical certificate. 19th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Col. Phillipps, two months on medical certificate.

Ordnance department:—Conductor Marquis two months on medical certificate.

BRIBERY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

MR. HENRY MORRIS, Madras Civil Service (retired), sends the following interesting communication to the "Times":—

Sir—In your issue of the 9th January you publish ed an advertisement inserted in the "Times" of the 9th January, 1801, offering a bribe to any one who would use his influence with the Court of Directors to procure a writership or cadetship for some person unknown. By a curious coincidence I have just laid my hands on the original letter addressed to the distinguished member of the Court, Mr. Charles Grant, by the same Mr. Baker, directly offering him a bribe; and it appears from the endorsement on this letter that a similar letter was sent to each director. As some of your readers may be interested to see it, I append the following copy of this letter:—

"Tokenhouse Yard, 14th January, 1801.

SIR,—I have taken the liberty to address you, as one of the Directors of the Honourable the East India Company, I have been applied to as agent by several gentlemen of respectability to procure a writership or cadetship on that establishment. I beg leave to solicit your interest for a young genteman whose relations have permitted me to say that a genteel and liberal compliment will be made on his being approved by that Honourable Company. Honour and the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on. With your approbation I would do myself the honour of waiting on you, or treat with any gentleman you may please to depute,—Your most obedient and most humble servant, "WILLIAM BAKER."

Mr. Grant and all the Directors were naturally very indignant and attempted to track the offender but Mr. William Baker's client was a very difficult bird to catch. When the matter came before the Court of proprietors at their meeting in January of that year Mr. Grant made a forcible speech urging that every exertion should be made to get to the bottom of the matter and to prosecute the offender, for he considered that "the honour of the Court, the satisfaction of the public, and the state of the subject required it." He afterwards entered Parliament and during a debate on another subject certain disclosures were made on this point, and he obtained the appointment of a Select Committee of the House to make an enquiry, which resulted in a complete exculpation of the Court of Directors whose honour had been seriously impugned.

WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

AT BANGALORE, on Tuesday 5th Jan, a large and fashionable audience assembled at St. Mark's Church at half past four o'clock to witness the marriage of Miss Lilian Didette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Ricketts, of this place, with Captain James Allen Dredge, of the Indian Medical Service, son of Mr. James Dredge, of Melrose, Glastonbury, Somerset. The sacred edifice was prettily decorated by some of the girl friends of the bride, the Misses Rice, Foote, Cook, Stuart and others, with flowers from Ootacamund, Kotagiri and other places, and the interesting ceremony, at which the Rev. W. G. Barry, Chaplain, officiated, began as soon as the bride arrived in church with her father, Mr. L. Ricketts. The service was choral, Miss Devaney presiding at the organ, the hymns being Nos. 350 and 578. The bride, who carried a handsome bouquet by Hodson, was attended by Miss May Ricketts (her sister) as maid and the Misses Mona Ried and Birdie Smyth as Flower Girls. The Pages were Masters Noel Hight and Humphrey Payne (cousin and nephew, respectively, of the bride). Captain Dredge, I. M. S., the bride-groom, was attended by Mr. J. E. Hughes, 2nd Madras Lancers, as best man, both of them wearing uniform. At the close of the service Mrs. Fletcher played Mendelssohn's grand wedding march in her usual effective style while the marriage register was being signed.

The bride was attired in a handsome dress of Duchesse satin richly piped, both bodice and skirt being trimmed with handsome applique and the Yoke basket-worked with chiffon and ribbon. Her going-away dress was of white corded silk with a zouave of cream lace; skirt tucked and also trimmed with cream lace; a dainty white silk straw hat, trimmed with chiffon, feathers and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was dressed in mouseline de soie over a white silk skirt tucked, and the bodice trimmed with white ribbon, lace and covered with small white sequin. Hat of white silk straw trimmed with chiffon, lilies of the valley and feathers. She wore a handsome gold bracelet with turquoises and moonstones, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers. The two little flower girls were dressed in delicate white silk Liberty frocks; picture hats, tied under the chin with chiffon bows; they wore mittens and carried pretty baskets of white flowers; also gold brooches with pearl heart pendants, the gifts of the bride groom. The page boys came in white "man of war" suits, holding the bride's train. They were gold pearl shoe pins, gifts from the bridegroom.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A FRENCH LADY BARRISTER.

LOVE AND VITRIOL.

"LE BIBELOT."

LONDON, JAN. 18.

SOME time ago, when M. Lockroy was Minister of Marine, his colleague of the Department of Justice addressed a circular to the notaries of different sea-coast departments instructing them not to draw up deeds of sale to foreigners of real estate in districts specified in the circular. These districts were either on the coast, on rising ground commanding it, or on the mouths of rivers and other watercourses. The notaries were to furnish lists of sales within the last ten years of estates thus situated, or of pending transactions in view of such sales. Coast defence inspectors have been recently sent to ascertain whether the notaries so instructed have followed their instructions. It appears that a good many English ladies have for some time past thought farming would be more agreeable and advantageous in Brittany than in England, and bought up little farms and market gardens near small ports. Some of them offered what were thought in the localities fancy prices for holdings that were not in the market. They know nothing in France about the Countess of Warwick's scheme for giving young ladies an agricultural training, or of the craze for gardening. In all probability the would-be purchasers of small farms have been passing as spies sent to Brittany on some nefarious mission, and hence the circular to the notaries and the tour of the coast defence inspectors.

Mademoiselle Chauvin has at length received her call to the Bar. She has now a right to be called "Avocat a la Cour d'Appel." The Council of the Order of Advocates, or Benchers, admitted her on the favourable report of M. Albert Danet, one of their members. She will be, one may suppose, spoken of as "une femme avocat," as they say "une femme peintre," or "une femme docteur," and as we might say "a lady doctor." The new member of the Court of Appeal has an interesting and rather strong face, without, however, being mannish. She impresses one as a serious person and a woman of firm, but not by any means ungentle character. The complexion is dark, the countenance a little set, as if from long continued mental tension. A good painter might find in her materials for a fine portait, but he would see in her the Hortensia rather than the Porti. A fine head of hair is hidden under the advocate's high cap or toque. She passed a brilliant examination for her diploma of Doctor of Laws, which she won nearly two years before a law opened the Bar to her. Mademoiselle Chauvin wishes to distinguish herself as an advocate for women and children, and is ready to plead for any oppressed or wronged widow, wife, or child. This lady advocate is tall enough not to be overshadowed by her brethren of the Bar when she takes her place in curt. Her figure is shapely, and the lawyer's gown is not unbecoming.

Mademoiselle Chauvin is not the first who has received that distinction in France. The first of the French Portias is a married lady, Madame Petit, who was formally admitted on the 5th of last December, the very day after the passing of the Bill enabling women to practise. The appearance of Madame Petit, in her cap and gown, attracted a large number of spectators. What is still better, the first French Portia is said to be attracting quite a crowd of clients. Mademoiselle Chauvin has, we believe, already had very many years' exprience in various branches of the legal profession. In America lady barristers and lady lawyers of sorts are as common as lady physicians and lady editors. But the first English Portia has yet to come. There are it is true, some few English ladies engaged in some departments of legal work. A certain lady conveyancer, whose name is very well known, is one of the best public speakers in England. But there is little chance of her being called to the bar. It is quite possible that to Scotland may fall the honour and glory of producing the first British Portia. You never can tell how far the Scot may go when he is once on the move. The probable Portia of Scotland is Miss Margaret Howie, whose petition for permission to practice has just been favourably reported on by the Scotch Incorporated Society of Law Agents. We trust Miss Howie may succeed. Some timid people may feel alarmed at the prospect of a lady, in full bottomed wig, sitting in the chair now adorned by Lord Alverstone. Why should she not? But that interesting apparition is probably far distant.

The success of the Petit Palais at the Exhibition has encouraged the Fine Arts directory to add a museum of furniture to the Louvre. The Palaces of Fontainebleau and Compiegne have been stripped of their most attractive pieces of furniture for the Louvre collection. Tourists will no longer see the private apartments of either palace as they were. The bedroom and the bath room of the Empress Eugenie at Compiegne were more interesting than they could be in a gallery of the Louvre. The empire furniture of Napoleon's own rooms at Fontainebleau must, when transported, lose much of their historical significance. They were there upon the very stage on which some of the most dramatic acts in Napoleon's life took place. In this age of cycling and motor-locomotion it was almost as easy to goto Compiegne an Fontainebleau as to the Louvre.

Madame Mier, the widow of M. Mier, who was Mexican Minister in Paris, has given her magnificent house in the Rue Daru to the Pope. His Holiness has acknowledged—I will not say paid for—the splendid gift by creating Madame Mier a Duchess, and her brother, M. Suborvielle, a count. The Nuncio is to move to the Rue Daru as soon as the lease of the house of which he is now the tenant in the Rue Legendre has run out. So long as Madame Mier lives the Pope will be able to do as he pleases with the house she has given him, but I do not see how he can keep it when she dies. The Marquise de Plessis-Belliere some years ago left a house in the Palace de la Concorde worth £70,000 to the Holy Father for a Nunciature. Her will was attacked by a cousin, and it was finally decided that the Pope had a right to the personalty bequeathed him by the testator, but that as he is technically a foreign Sovereign, she could not leave him real estate.

A wedding took place the other day at Biarritz which, but for the events of 1870, might have been celebrated in the now non-existent Chapel of the Tuileries. The bride was Dona Mesia by Stuart, granddaughter of that Duchesse d'Alba who was sister of the Empress Eugenie. The bridegroom was Don Jose de la Lastra, son of the Marquis de Torrenueva. Biarritz was chosen because of family associations. It may be said to have been discovered in the Forties by the late Countess de Montijo, who used to go there with her two daughters because it was the cheapest watering-place near Spain. It was brought into European notice by the Empress Eugenie, who spent there regularly the months of August and September, and it is now in both months the playground of fashionable society everywhere.

The wedding was solemnised in a church built by Napoleon the Third, and dedicated to Saint Eugenie. There were witnesses, according to French law. One of those for the bridegroom was the Marquis de Salamanca, a Spanish railway king, the other Don de la Lastra y Romero de Tejada. Those for the bride were the Duke de Hijar, who went with Queen Isabella as her Grand Chamberlain some years ago to London, the other the Duke of Osstro-Terreno. Queen Natalie was "bride's godmother," but she did not go through the ceremony, as she would have done in Spain, of twining round bride and bridegroom ribbons the colour of their family coats-of-arms. The bride takes the name of Stuart from her mother's family, the d'Albas. It came to them by the marriage of the son of James the Second and Arabella Churchill with the heiress of the last Duke of Alba in the male line.

Speaking of the House of Alba reminds one of the great sale a good many years ago of its heirloom at the Rue Dronot. They were accumulated during three centuries, and included a wealth of Arras and Gobelins tapestries, of Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish paintings and of Flemish and Bavarian oak furniture carved out of the block. I was taken to the private view by two famous art critics, Paul St. Victor and Charles Blane. They said there was not a single "middling" article in the whole collection. Everything was super-excellent, the great quantity notwithstanding. As it stood it was one of the most suggestive historical museums I ever saw. The cruel Duke of Alva (or Alba), who was driven out of the Netherlands by William the Silent, was always sending home to Spain the choicest household gods of Dutch and Flemish malcontents that he could lay hands on. He was really a thief as well as an Inquisitor. His father, who was a friend and trusty captain of Charles V., was bitten with the taste of that Emperor for Italian magnificence. He heaped up in his campaigns in Italy chef d'oeuvres of painting, of pottery, and furniture, which he sent to Spain. He was not less keen on German portraiture. Velesques was greatly patronised by a Duke d'Alba, and by the Conde de Haro, whose heirees married into the Alba family. James Stuart showed a preference for Largilliere, and his son or grandson for Latour and Drouais. Charles Blane, who was then a Director of Fine Arts, wanted the French Government to buy the whole rollection, but money was then scarce, and the Fine Arts Minister felt sure Parliament would not sanction such a purchase. The collection included many old family papers, and among them letters of the Duke of Malborough to his nephew, "Churchill y Stuard," as the Spaniards called him.

The lady students of the Schools of Faculties have, like their brethern, formed an association. They have elected as their president a daughter of M. Heredia, ex-President of the Town Council of Paris, and a member of the Rouvier Cabinet. Mlle. Heredia shows traces of the West Indian origin of her family. She has the diplomas of Bachelier es Letters and Bachelier es Sciences. The rooms of the association contain a library, billiard room, salon, and a room where members can write and study. There are seventy members, though there are three hundred lady students at the Schools of the Faculties. Of these one hundred and fifty study medicine. Thirty-four lady doctors who passed through the School of the Paris Faculty of Medicine practise in Paris. Most of them have taken up special subjects, such as the eyes, the ears, gynecology, etc.

Mrs. Bishop having, as already announced, resolved to visit Morocco, it is to be hoped that she may see her way to writing a book about that little-known country. Mr. Cunningham Graham, one of the pluckiest of travellers and most picturesque of writers, lately tried to penetrate into certain mysterious regions of Morocco, and failed. The pluckiest of lady-travellers might possibly succeed: her sex would be in her favour. Mrs. Bishop faced bigger dangers in the Far East than she would be likely to encounter even in rigorously Mohammedan Morocco.

The trial of a vitrioleuse took on Monday in Paris an unexpected turn. The young woman in the dock was one Louise Broussin, a dressmaker. She was indicted for throwing vitriol in the face of an inconstant lover, named Victor Boudry, assistant at a butcher's stall. He was badly burned in the temple and left eye, which, however, has been saved. When in hospital, it appears, he reflected a good deal, and reflection led him to think that perhaps after all he had been punished as he deserved. When called to give evidence against Louise, he brust into tears. The Judge, in paternal terms encouraged him to be firm, but he said he could not. Then, turning towards the dock, he cried, "Louise, forgive me. You have suffered more than I. If you had not loved me madly you would not have thrown the vitriol." Then turning towards the jury, he cried, "Acquit her, gentleman, for I am the real culprit. As she is the injured one, let me implore your indulgence. Give her back to me, so that I can make her my wife, if she will accept me."

Lucky is she who can grow on her own head a sufficient supply of hair to enable her to dispense with artificial aids. A few lessons in hair-dressing would be a good investment for those who have not a natural knack of tossing up the tresses lightly and softly, as is the fashion of the hour. Sometimes the texture the hair is so fine and soft that, in the absence of professional skill, it has all the affect of a short supply abundant as it may be. A lesson or two teaches how to arrange it so that it stands out in puffs, instead of clinging closely to the head. An arrangement of this kind makes a wonderful difference in the appearance. But many, who fail to realise the decorative possibilities of their own crop of hair, fly to the extreme measure of buying toupees or even "transformations," as those wigs are called which entirely cover the natural hair. At least, they are supposed to cover it entirely, but the slightest carelessness in putting on one of these reveals the deception by allowing the real hair to be seen underneath. In cases of partial or total baldness these transformations are boons indeed. It is only men who have the courage to be openly bald. A woman feels that she must not, even if she would, and that she would not, even if she dared. Besides, neither bonnet nor hat would stay put," to use the Australian expression, if there were no hair to fasten it to. There is generally a little hair left, but if one were to prod it through with pins, the first breeze of any force would drag it out by the roots, through acting on the headgear. This small remnant of hair serves as anchorage for the "transformation." But there is nothing so confortable as one's own crop, just as there is nothing so comfortable as one's own teeth, however admirable may be the skill of the dentist who supplies the artificial. No one can adequately compete with Nature in the fitting out of man or woman.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

IT is estimated that the damage to cycle manufacturers and workmen and employers owing to the recent Coventry flood amounts to over £20,000. A great deal of distress and loss has been caused by these floods among the working people, and it is satisfactory to note that the promoters of the Stanley and National shows have both come forward and each body has given £100 towards the fund for relief. A portion of the profits accruing from the exhibitions referred to could not possibly be distributed in a better and more appropriate manner. Already the amount of money received reaches £2,000; but as there are over 1,000 special cases requiring relief this subscribed sum is insufficient. In matters of this kind, when poor working people suffer loss, members of the cycle trade are not slow to put their hands in their pockets and contribute towards relief.

The longest non-stop run on record of a motor car is 221 miles, the journey being between Edinburgh and Selby in Yorkshire. This record was accomplished right at the beginning of last season, and still holds good. The next longest non stop run on record is one which was accomplished a year prior. The distance in this case was 146 miles. It was stated some time back that the automobilist who established the Edinburgh to Selby record would later on attempt Edinburgh to London without a stop, a distance of roughly 400 miles. The feat would be a great one, the route being of a trying nature, while the probabilities of temporary derangement of the machinery, attendant upon 400 miles without a stop, are perhaps more easily imagined than described.

Judging from the advance which has been made in the matter of motors since the restrictive act was removed, one cannot help thinking what a bold mechanical traction would have to day had the restriction referred to, not existed at all, or had it been removed some years earlier. Quite in the early sixties Sir Richard Tangye, who was at that time an unknown mechanic, designed and made a steam autocar, which would with ease carry ten passengers at the rate of over twenty miles an hour. It was about the size of an ordinary phaeton, and weighed not a ton and half. It is safe to say that had there been no restrictive measures at that period, the car in question would have revolutionized road traffic; but it had to take its place with other vehicles of its class and conform to the Act which limited the speed to four miles an hour, and required a herald with red flag to precede it.

It is not unlikely to suppose that in a season or two the rim variety of brake will have almost entirely superseded the plunger form, and if the present indication to this end is fulfilled the change will probably be a record one in its rapidity. The rim brake is, to the cycle at any rate, the introduction of only a few years back, when it was received with a wonderful popularity because of its efficiency and cleanliness. Coming as it did at a time when everyone was more or less careless on the brake question, it took the cycling world by surprise, quickly established itself in favour, and pushed the plunger variety of brake out of the market. The rim brake by its good appearance and efficiency has led many people who would have otherwise ridden brakeless fit it to their mashines.

Cycling along towing paths undoubtedly affords a certain amount of pleasure, as the presence of water has a peculiar attraction to most people, but such a selection of route is fraught with many dangers, and frequently cyclists have been known to have ridden over the edge and becomes submerged in the water. But the towing path is not a route we ourselves should select, and it is somewhat surprising to read that two cyclists had even gone out of their way to trespass by riding alone the canal banks between Brooklands and Timperley. They were summoned for the offence but the bench dismissed the case as the path was used by the public and no notice was posted prohibiting cyclists.

Now and then reports are received of highway assaults on cyclists and though in most cases a certain amount of violence is used it is seldom that murder is committed. The usual procedure is to use some means of upsetting the wheelman, and ere he has time to pick himself up, to pounce upon him and, after taking all articles of value hastily decamp. Such was the experience of a Lancaster cyclist, who, whilst on a ride to Caton, was stopped by two tramps, knocked off his machine and his pockets proceeded to be rifled but before his assailants were able to get possession a farmer came on the scene and the tramps made off, not however without inflicting upon the cyclist such treatment that he remained unconscious for the best part of an hour.

Signs are not wanting to show that many busibodied County Councils have set their minds upon restricting the speed of motorists on the highways, and to impose other legislation that would tend to cripple the extension of the pastime as well as seriously affect the prospects of the new industry. Amongst other suggestions originating from the County Councils is that of a number plate to be fixed in a prominent position on all cars. We can but trust that should the suggestion materialise the number plate will not be of so hideous a dimension as those at present in use with hackney carriages. The opinions of the followers of the pastime with reference to the attaching of such a number plate to motor cars apparently seem to be divided, some looking upon it as a means of detecting those of their fraternity who are habitually exceeding the legal limits of speed, and leaving the law-abiding motorist unmolested. There is a certain amount of truth in this, but on the other hand, the fact of a number plate being attached to motor cars is sure to disagreeably affect the dignity of the higher members of the community who are practically the sole users of motor cars.

Though yelping dogs are still to be met with upon the road their antics towards wheelmen show a marked improvement to what was once the case, when they flew out at every passing cyclist, madly barking and snapping at the legs. When so attacked it is a problem how best to deal with these ferocious curs. Some wheelmen carry whips on their handle bars to beat them off, while others cruelly use squirts filled with some liquid which smarts when touching the poor animal's eyes. A common way is to practise giving a vigorous kick at the dog but this requires a good deal of accurate marksmanship or else the rider will throw himself overboard. Even by kicking, the rider lays himself open to be summoned unless he can clearly prove that it was done in self defence. It is usually effectual, when chased by a dog, to suddenly reduce your pace to a crawl which will generally have the effect of so disconcerting the animal that it will slink off.

A tyre which promises to be particularly favourable with racing men this season is the special single tube tyre which was put on the market last season by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company. Such men as Ingram, Jason, Dudden, Chase, etc., all accomplished their last year's performances on the latest racing tyre.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant, 10 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 318 Hindus, and 57 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 444, the death rate being 510 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·4.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

FREE MASONS OF POONA.

A gathering of Masons, such as was never before seen, took place at the Masonic Hall, Poona, yesterday morning to express their sorrow at the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress who had been patron of the craft for more than half a century. Although the meeting was confined to the Masons of Poona and Kirkee it was massonically a public gathering, the only distinguishing feature being that the brethren were masonic clothing and mosonic mourning for the occasion. The meeting was appointed for seven o'clock and shortly before that hour a goodly number of masons had foregethered. Worshipful Brother Major-General Burnett, C.B., presided. Brs. Mathews and Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Khambatta spoke in very sympathetic terms. Afterwards the following telegram was sent to Lord Northcote by General Burnett. "That the Freemasons of Poona and Kirkee, assembled at a special general meeting held at the Masonic Hall, Poona on the 8th February 1901 desire to place on record their feelings of the deepest regret and profound grief at the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and for more than half a century patron of the Craft and that they beg to convey their respectful condolence to M. M. King Edward the Seventh, their Grand Master and the rest of the Royal Family.

ON Saturday a meeting of Sanskrit Pundits for the expression of grief, consequent upon the death of her late Majesty the Queen Victoria, was held in the dispensary of Vaidya Shastri Ranchodji Udhavji, Shastri Bhagwanji presiding. After speaking about the purpose of the gathering, the Pundit Shastri Ranchodji reviewed the political, religious and moral condition of India before the arrival of the English; and then he drew a comparison between the administration of the former rulers of India and that of her late Majesty.

BHUJ.

On Saturday all the shops in the market and public offices and schools were closed and all business suspended. A special prayer for the soul of her Gracious Majesty was offered in the Christian Churches, and the Rao with his brother, Prince Karansinghji, and other princes joined in it. In the evening eighty-one minute-guns were fired at the order of H. H. the Rao Saib.

VERSOVA.

Rev. Da Costa, Vicar of the Church of Versova, received a despatch by post from the Very Rev. Faria the Vicar-General of the diocese of Damaun on the 1st February, stating that the 2nd instant, the day of the interment of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, should be a day of deep mourning. At 7-15 a.m., the Vicar read the despatch to the full congregation, after which he expressed in brief, but suitable words, the great loss the nation had sustained in the death of the Queen-Empress, who had the love and respect of all the nationalities of India for her good Government and the great benefits she had bestowed upon her subjects during her long reign. In conclusion he requested his congregation to meet after Divine Service to pay their last tribute and express their sentiments of grief for the loss of their Queen-Empress.

CALCUTTA.

The Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, as representing the domiciled European community and their descendants in India, have passed a resolution expressing the deep sorrow of this community at the lamented death of our much beloved Sovereign, the late Queen-Empress, and respectfully offering, through H. E. the Viceroy, their humble and heart-felt condolence with His Majesty the King and with the Royal Family, in their bereavement."

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

GIFT BY SIR DINSAW M. PETIT.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE visited the Maratha Plague Hospital at Connaught Road, last evening. The hospital premises which at one time comprised a few temporary sheds, now include some half a dozen fine substantial buildings erected by the generous citizens whose names they bear and are surrounded by a nicely laid out garden. The greater portion of the land on which the hospital is situated, belongs to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who has now granted it to the hospital authorities, to enable them to extend the existing accommodation. The land measures 31,000 square yard and is valued at Rs. 1,25,000. In addition to this magnificent grant, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has promised to make a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of more buildings. When his Excellency visited the hospital there were being treated seventy-two plague patients, twenty-seven cases of relapsing fever, and seventy-three patients under observation. Lord Northcote, on arrival, was received by Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner; Major Jennings, special medical officer. Captain Pritchard, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, the Hon. Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. George Lund, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Khan Sahib N. S. Moos, Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandedar, and Dr. Dhargalkar, medical officer-in-charge of the hospital. His Excellency was shown over the different wards, nurses' quarters and contact camp, and exhibited great interest in all that he saw. When his Excellency was informed of Sir Dinshaw's munificent grant of land, his Lordship expressed his gratification and remarked that Bombay ought to thank Sir Dinshaw's family for this further instance of their genorisity. At the conclusion of the visit his Excellency was garlanded and presented with a bouquet.

BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund was held last evening in the hall of the Municipal Corporation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided. On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the following executive committee was appointed: Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, H. H. Sir Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. T. J. Bennett, the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, the Hon. Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit; Mr. J. N. Tata; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Messrs. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Vithaldas Damodhar, Thakarsey Moolji, R. M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy Visram, Haji Umar Jamal, Cassum Haji Mitha, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail and Sulleman Abdool Vahid.

The Chairman then asked for an expression of opinion from the meeting with regard to the form the memorial should take.

Sir Robert Low observed that the memorial on the lines broadly suggested by his Excellency the Governor would be preferable.

Mr. M. C. Murzban thought that a concrete memorial in the shape of some public building or edifice would be more acceptable.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was of opinion that some benevolent institution for relieving human suffering would be the best memorial.

Sir Charles Ollivant was anxious first to see whether the whole Presidency might be asked to join in the memorial, and secondly to see if some large endowment trust, which had for its object hospitals for the poorest and other forms of like charities, might not be established. Some provisions for educational objects by way of scholarships, might be beneficial to all classes.

Shams-Ul-Ulama J. J. Mody suggested that the fund might be amalgamated with Mr. Tata's Research Institute scheme and that the name of Victoria Research Institute might be given it.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the memorial should be for the General Presidency and that the particular form of the memorial should be brought forward at an early date before the general committee, after the executive committee had well considered the matter.

The meeting then despersed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s s Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Aden, and Marseilles with English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Baker-Carr Capt R G T
Baddam Capt E B C
Bayley Mr S
Browne Miss Ethel
Blanding Mr L T
Barton Mrs H J
Bishop of Bombay
Burnett Mr A S
Bliss Lieut J A
Boyd Mrs A B
Burton Mrs A R
Barkley Mr D G
Boyd Mrs
Browne Mrs J A
Clark Mr J B
Cookson Major W W
Dick Miss
Elsworth Mrs child and infant
Everest Miss
Evans Mrs and Miss
Evans Mr L G
Fryer Rev and Mrs and infant
Fox Mr and Mrs F W
Forbes Mr and Mrs J D
Ferguson Mr
Hall C Miss
Hurst Mrs M
Hamilton Mr and Mrs
Hutchison Capt and Mrs R E
Hume Mr Jas
Hosken Mrs A F and infant
Ingram Mr
Jebb, Mr and Mrs R
Jones Mrs Penelope
Johns Mrs F N
Kiermander Mr F
Kinniburg Mrs J
Latham Mr H O
Leslie Miss F
Leslie Miss M
Landale Mrs and Miss
Lowther Mr Thos D
Lane Mr and Mrs Stuart and wife
Macleod Mrs and 2 children
Morse Mrs and child
MacArthur Mrs
Meade Mrs J W B
Mumford Mr J
Marchienne Mr E de E
Metcalfe Mr J B
Morrison Mr A
Morgan Miss N
Nichols Miss A
Porterfield Mr
Penelope Jones and Mrs
Pennington Lieut W
Pebb Mr and Mrs R
Pearce Major Graham
Pearce Mrs and infant
Peters Mr T M
Rogers Mr W
Rodocomachi Mr and Mrs M P
Ramsay Professor and Mrs
Soper Mrs Hunt and 2 children
Smith Mrs G B
Siddons Mr E B
Shroff Mr H B
Shroff Mr N B
Sieger Mrs
Snowden Miss J
Silcock Major A
Silcock Mrs and infant
Stockton Mr E
Stone Mr A L
Unwin Mrs W H
Unwin Miss E H
Woodroffe Mr G W
Woodhouse Mr E A
Winterbotham Mrs H M
Woodhouse Mr E A
Welchorn Mr W W

THE VICEREGAL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am entirely with you in your disapproval of the National Indian Memorial scheme propounded by His Excellency the Viceroy. As you imply it will be carried out because the Viceroy has expressed a wish that it shall be. But I cannot help thinking that had opportunity been given for the careful, calm and deliberate consideration of the scheme it would surely have taken a more useful form. No doubt some schemes might commend themselves to Hindus but not to Mahomedans and "vice versa." As His Excellency was pleased to remark others would gratify the educated classes, but not the unlettered; others, again, would be confined to the single, though numerically the largest class of the population. Nor, as H. E. said, would it do to pause in our appeals while we are disputing among ourselves upon which of these objects we should all unite, for he thinks we should find that before we had come to an agreement we had wasted precious time, frittered away a golden opportunity, that we had disappointed the eager hopes and bursting generosity of the people. Perhaps, but look at the lakhs which have been blindly offered and which have been already refused! What an opportunity thrown away of adequately providing against the repetition of such shocking incidents as those revealed before the Famine Commission? Would not the institution of such a fund be more consistent with her Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of her people than the establishment of a permanent reproduction of

BARNUM'S SHOW?

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

MR. OSBORNE MARSHALL won the medal this morning, when the second round was played. He returned a card of 39, bringing his total up to 75, which is also a record score for 18 holes. Mr. R. Aitken also put in a 39, and he is a good second with 79. Mr. Greaves wins the handicap prize. The latter player's gross return was 87, and a handicap of 10 is a little too liberal for a player of his calibre. Mr. Pechey is never seen at his best when the ground is hard, and his score of 82 does not reflect his ability; neither does Mr. Gray's 81. The latter putted very weakly in his final round. The best scores are as follows:—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

Mr Osborne Marshall	75
Mr R Aitken	79
Mr C M Gray	81
Mr W F Pechey	82
Mr H R Greaves	87
Mr J Stiven	90
Mr A T Spalding	91
Mr M Barr	98

HANDICAP.

Mr Greaves	87	10	77
Mr Aitken	79	scr	79
Mr Gray	81	scr	81
Mr Marshall	75	+6	81
Mr R E Coombs	99	14	85
Mr Pechey	82	+4	86
Mr Stiven	90	scr	90
Mr M Barr	98	8	90
Mr Spalding	91	+2	93

THE "GAY PARISIENNE."

THE performance last evening was witnessed by a crowded house, who accorded Mademoiselle Dagmar's production an enthusiastic reception. So great has been the demand for seats that an extra performance was given when those who attended enjoyed a very good entertainment. Mademoiselle Dagmar scored a brilliant suc-cess and received a number of bouquets, and it should not be forgotten that "Ruth" received a floral tribute. Mr. Peter Lowe sustained this character splendidly, and he very materially helped to make the whole a grand success. Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Crofton-Wilmer as Mr. and Mrs. Honeycomb, Mr. J. K. Sutherland as Major Fossdyke, and Mr. Piper as the French spy, were all good, and mention should be made of Mr. Ben Defreece as the Swiss Hotel keeper.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kendall, will sail to-day for Karachi with details, consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 2 warrant officers, 276 men rank and file, 16 women, 19 children (Europeans) 13 men rank and file (natives) 50 men public followers, 9 women and 10 children, 9 private followers, 1 clerk, wife and 5 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant and Mrs. A. L. Tarver and child, 24th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant G. T. Dickson, 1st Cheshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenants M. A. Girdlestone, and J. A. Brett, R. G. A.; 2nd Lieutenants R. E. B. Wisdin, and C. Irwin, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Balderston, Oxford L. I.

PLAGUE-INFECTED CAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I desire through the aid of your columns to draw the attention of the Executive Plague Officer to the badly infected district of Cavel. This district is a very crowded one, hence the danger to the residents around is very great. Opposite my premises there are two stables accommodating roughly about two hundred people, men, women and children huddled together more like sheep in a pen than housed like human beings with air and light allowed to play through the premises. Notwithstanding the attention of the authorities having been drawn to the disgraceful violation of the Municipal Act. As a natural concomitant the house is fearfully infected almost every day during the past week a poor human being, from among this human mass, has been carried through plague to his last place on earth, the funeral pyre. After about the 5th case had been reported the plague officers had the place flushed, but beyond this no more useful measure was adopted. Now experience has taught us with or without the views expressed by the Plague Commission that segregation next to inoculation was the best safeguard against the contagion of Plague. I would ask the Executive Officer why, in the face of those hard facts, established and re-established every year of these past five years, he refuses to segregate people who cannot undergo the expense of erecting huts of their own. I do not advocate compulsion, but when people huddle themselves together, as it were to die, every reasonable mind will immediately admit that the authorities must step in to remedy this wanton loss of life and remove this rife danger from amidst a vast and crowded district like Cavel. I feel assured that I have only to draw the notice of the heavily burdened Executive Plague Officer to this to have the matter attended to.

It is not a pleasing note to strike when I say that the gentlemen who have gained the support of the taxpayers should show a little more interest in the welfare of their ward to justify their retention in the Municipal Council, and who should rather confine themselves to their immediate Sanitary wants that talk long and continuously on abstract matters, Yours, &c.

A. E. J.

107, Cavel.

THE SUBATHU LEPER ASYLUM,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Subathu Leper Asylum is much in need of funds just at present, for during these winter months the income by no means is enough to cover expenses.

We have at present over one hundred Indian inmates and two Europeans, one woman and one young man. The Asylum is situated in one of the four areas where the proportion of lepers to the population is the largest in India, about forty in ten thousand and there is no other Asylum near to take in the large number of lepers found in this region. They are the first to feel want, and in increasing numbers are seeking admittance, forty-one having been admitted during 1900. A little help at this time will be much appreciated and enable us to meet the increased expenses.—Yours, &c.,

W. B. CARLHTON, M.D.,
Supt. Leper Asylum.

Subathu Punjab, 5th February.

EXTRA WORK AND OVERTIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In some of the public offices in Bombay the lowly paid clerks are actually taken to be more than slaves and made to work before and after office hours to suit the convenience and comfort of their Superior Officers and their hirelings and for the benefit and interests of these Heaven born officers who attend and leave office leisurely in a lordly way at their sweet will and pleasure.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy, on once seeing a public office in Calcutta open after office hours, and the clerks slaving there like coolies, and not finding their officer also working there, was pleased to order that the clerks should on no account work after office hours unless the Head of the Department was also present and worked with them.

3. The state of the clerks of some of the Municipal Departments is just what is described in para. one which is in contravention of the Municipal Bye Laws which have the force of law and which say that the office hours shall be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on ordinary days and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Besides there clerks are not paid anything extra for the extra work done by them. Cannot these clerks sue the Municipality for extra wages for extra work before and after office hours? Besides the salaries drawn by them are very lucrative and handsome, e.g., Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.—Yours, &c.,

MUNICIPAL HUMBUG.

THE newspapers by the last mail are still silent regarding any anticipation of the illness of the Queen, which was so soon to run its fatal course. A late edition of "The Globe" of January 11th even states that "The Queen drove out at Osborne on Wednesday afternoon": and Mr. Chamberlain went down on the Thursday on a visit to Her Majesty. On the same day the Prince of Wales was attending a wedding in the morning and a dinner party in the evening, which would seem to show that there was no suspicion of anxiety even in the domestic circles It is interesting to note that what was probably the Queen's last public utterance is contained in a letter sent from Osborne on January 8th to Lord Balfour of Burleigh, conveying an expression of deep sympathy with the relatives of the fishermen who were drowned off Shetland on January 2nd.

A GROUP OF STORIES.

MR. F. ANSTEY has quite returned to his old style in his latest book "THE BRASS BOTTLE," (*a*) and has given us a story that rivals his famous "Vice Versa" in its charming improbabilities. To any one who, in these hurrying days of materialism, wishe to soothe a tired hour with a laughable, delightful and wholly impossible, modern fairy tale, we would strongly recommend this fascinating story. Can we ever realize the feelings of that very up-to-date young man, Horace Ventimore, who, quite unconscious of what he is doing, breaks the sacred seal of this "BRASS BOTTLE" and sets free the old Jinnee Fakrash who has been confined there since the days of King Solomon. For this good action in releasing him from his long imprisonment, the Jinnee's gratitude to Horace knows no bounds, and in his efforts to reward his benefactor the most amusing series of adventures and contretemps ensues—a repetition in this work a day world of the events of the "Thousand and One Nights." Horace possesses a wonderfully equable and reasonable temper, but he finds it sorely tried by the vagaries of his eccentric patron, who with the best intentions always seems to do exactly the thing that ought not to be done. The moral is—that Jinnies, who, for their sins were shut up in bottles three thousand years ago, had much better remain there, than try to improve or change the manners and customs of the Nineteenth Century, bad no doubt as these must appear to a denizen of the old world. How the magical effect of the name and reputation of the Lord Mayor of London induces the erratic Jinnie to return to his prison house, we leave the reader to find out.

I'D CROWNS RESIGN (*b*) is a pretty story of a short summer spent in the Highlands by a retired Colonel and his family. A German Crown Prince comes to stay with his appropriate suite in a Castle not far off, to shoot the stag on its own craggy heights. Colonel Herries Hay is a salmon-fisher and finds in Conacher Water congenial occupation for his mornings. Out of these greatly differing elements one would not expect a too interesting development of events. We have, however, a charming little romance, to which the Cancellarius and the younger daughter of the Colonel severally contribute the comic element. Meg, the elder of the daughters, is of course the heroine, and a very pretty, wholly charming one she makes. Mrs. Herries Hay and the Cancellarius are well matched on their respective sides in tactful effort to carry out their opposing designs. He tries with all the intrigue available in his fluffy old head to perform his manifest duty to the King, his master, by keeping his son from entanglements with a simple Colonel's daughter without a Von to her name. His conception of the adaptability of the "farouche Highlandish clans" for help in a lawless proceeding is delightfully mistaken, and the result utterly defeats the end he had in view. The Colonel's wife may be said to have gained the victory as her side scores, though to say that it was her strategy which gained Love's triumph would be doing injustice to the strength of the mutual attraction of the young people. Still she worked with a skill that made Meg say "Is there any knowing why mamma does and says things until half a year afterwards?" And Mamie the pert younger daughter calmly observed to her mother on seeing some of the developments; "Mother, you said you were going to wait on Providence, and you've just come and waked Providence up." "My dear," said Mrs. Herries Hay, "if I didn't wake Providence up sometimes nothing would happen." Nevertheless she worked for her hand far less actively than the Cancellarius. She just placed the board, knowing full well from her experience of such things that the puppets would dance of themselves, while he invoked all the powers to exert their strength to hold them back, and in vain. It is an amusing story, bright, breezy, fresh with the air of the moors and the mountains. All the characters are natural and frank, healthy and pleasant. It is a relief to be introduced to a hero and heroine who avoid heroics and who even in their most romantic moments do not altogether lose sight of the eternal verities of ordinary life.

IN A TRAITOR IN LONDON (*c*) we are not long before we have the mystery of a murder, which three people had, as such things go, fairly sufficient reasons for committing, and for which three others, from their unnecessary presence on the scene within the hour it was committed might have been suspected. This is one, but by no means the only mystery in the book. The traitor is a wholly impossible person. He is a Dutch naturalised Englishman in the pay of Leyds and working as a spy in London and England generally, and madly in love with an English girl who loathes him. He apparently holds the clue to the murder in the orchard which complicates the relations of all the characters in the book. This naturally most unpleasant individual turns up in every situation. His activity, ubiquity and persistence are marvellous. He goes to South Africa when found out as a spy in London, first managing to dangle the murder scare over the head of the person who discovered his treasonable papers, to prevent further disclosures, and then he gaily sets out to get his rival shot either on the British or the Boer side, kindly informing the girl he professes to love that he means to do this chivalrous deed. There is a considerable interest in trying to trace who did commit the murder, though as the book takes us through the South African war, the killing becomes a trifle monotonous, and the orchard tragedy sinks into comparative insignificance. The conviction also grows strong that the man who was murdered deserved a tragic fate. Finally, the being we should least have suspected confesses to the deed, just after he has been fatally shot in the mouth at close quarters by Van Zwieten, the spy. How he managed then to confess to the manner of the crime and the reason for it says much for the neatness of modern weapons, and is only one of the unlikely things in this enterprising story.

THE WAY OUT (*d*) is a story, in a totally different vein, though bristling with tragedies, they are of the nasty, light-hearted Californian type, that go off like a rocket, cause consternation at the time, but leave apparently little remorse. Deacon Hartopp, very much cleaned out, comes into a mining camp, announcing that he had started from his childhood's home four months previously to make his fortune gold-digging, but had not seen any of the metal and just then he was badly in need of a square meal The miners helped him generously, and afterwards offered him a hand at Poker. He did justice to both meal and game, winning at the latter seven hundred dollars that evening. Asked if they all played Poker as well up his way, the Deacon gave them to understand that most of his friends played as well and better. He was only an 'amatoor.'

"And the babies in arms take a hand also. I presoom' said Alkali Jack—who had lost the seven hundred dollars—

"They just chip in when the've nothin' to do, and skin the old folks, eh?"

The Deacon affirmed that though he was not given to exaggeration, he had seen little ones of four and five playing poker in the stores with their elders and not infrequently making a good thing of it."

Here began a comradeship that lasted through many queer phases, the Deacon showing an unexpected aptitude at everything that turned up, and finally making a fortune. Being of a decidedly pious nature he exacted a certain regularity of morals and behaviour round about his immediate neighbourhood, and being powerfully built, he either got what he wanted or punished the recalcitrant member in Californian fashion. He did not shoot at first, glorying in his natural strength, but finding that a good aim was a useful addition, he practised, with happy results. He was quite fair to those who would insist on fighting him; there was nothing mean about the Deacon. "If there is any particular spot as you'd like me to hit you, I'll do my level best," was what he said, and did too. He considerately bought a little grave lot, and filled it rapidly with what might be called his own particular tenants. This made men cautious how they rejected his excellent teaching. Full of regret, after a triumphant encounter, he went round inviting his friends to be present at the obsequies. And he generally secured a respectable number of guests for the funeral. It became a little monotonous this announcement that "the argeyment went agin him, and the funeral's to-night," and wearied the Deacon who wanted all his leisure for "collecting bugs and flowers." In such a society there is scope for a tale of varied interest, and when the Deacon marries, the story develops still more unexpected folds in his character. After a couple of years of what was, for Deacon Hartopp, quiet happiness, his own special martyrdom began, and the reckless, gay, determined millionaire miner became the devoted attendant of a mad wife, and gave up his life to her alleviation. The story is pathetic but not wanting in wild weirdness, with the special trials of the Deacon's pretty daughter thrown in. Improbabilities are rife, but then Californian Camp life offers little of the every-day to the writer, and bricks must be made out of the soil on the spot. "English Bill" and "Lelota Lange," the half-breed, are marvellous examples of the absolute self-sacrifice possible to natures that know no middle course. One grudges the deliberate self-annihilation of English Bill, when it could only purchase the precarious life of his rival. But it made the heroine happy and that was what he desired. The Deacon's life of sacrifice is not over so easily. We leave him still tenderly tending his mad wife.

MEN OF MARLOWE'S (*e*) is a collection of stories of what might be called one of the Quartiers Latins of London, short episodes in the lives of men of Bohemian habits or of men who passed through that stage, on to villas in Clapham Bloomsbury or further in the suburbs for the later decades of their uneventful respectable lives. Some of the stories are melancholy, sordid interludes, others gay and amusing. All are about the former inhabitants of one of the Inns of Court, and are told well by Mrs. Henry Dudeney. The early struggles of the City clerk, of the young and often middle-aged journalist, of the fainting artist, of the hard-working student, of the man who drifts, waiting for the niche to which he thinks himself fitted, all are here por-

rayed and so are the dreary attempts at light-heartedness, and their too frequent failures. It is a clever series of pictures, their truth striking home to the reader, but not exactly exhilarating him. Can the seamy side of life, when closely examined, be expected to do that? The stories do not drive home a moral, but they are not the less convincing in their warnings.

(a) The Brass Bottle, by F. Anstey, Longman's Colonial Library.
(b) I'd Crowns Resign, by I. MacLaren Cobban, Long's Colonial Library.
(c) A Traitor in London, by Fergus Hume, Long's Colonial Library.
(d) The Way Out, by G. B. Burgin, Long's Colonial Library.
(e) Men of Marlowes, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, Long's Colonial Library.

THE LAW OF 1900.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A minor point decided in 23 Mad. 593 is that an award is not a contract which supersedes the original contract between the parties. It is true that the Specific Relief Act sec. 30 puts contracts and awards on the same footing for the purpose of that Act, but that does not transform an award into a contract for all purposes. In this case the judge treated the award as a direction for specific performance and applied article 113 of the Limitation Act which allows the suit to be brought in 3 years. It appeared, however, that the award gave the plaintiff some land for which he sued to recover, and the Appeal Court laid down that Article 144 of the Act applied and the suit could be brought within 12 years. It appears however that awards which gave the plaintiff a right to recover a sum of money in dispute have been treated as suits for specific performance under the award. The question requires more consideration than it has yet received.

Of great interest to the mercantile community is the decision in 22 All. 361, fixing the liability for damage to cotton bales on a railway train. The cotton had been loaded in a truck and was destroyed by fire within an hour after despatch. The Railway Company disputed their liability on the ground that there was no negligence on their part as the fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion and that the plaintiff had elected to send the cotton at owner's risk. This was disproved and on the question of negligence the Court held that under the Railway Act Section 376 it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove how the damage was caused and it lay on the Company to show why they should be relieved from liability. They had not proved that the fire was not caused by some negligence on the part of their servants in loading and it could not be said that the fire was spontaneous merely because they could not assign a reason for it.

Another interesting case is that reported in 24 Bombay 403. Plaintiff had bought 100 bales of cotton on defendant's account which was afterwards resold at a loss and the suit was for the difference. It appeared, however, that the defendant had wired countermanding the order to purchase, but this message had arrived too late and that the alleged purchase was not a purchase from third persons but a mere book entry transferring plaintiff's own goods to defendant's name and the alleged sale in like manner was a retransfer in the books of the same number of bales to the plaintiff's name. There was no contract with a third person and the point was whether the defendant could revoke the order when the plaintiff had an interest in the transaction. The Chief Justice held that the order was revoked and that the plaintiff as agent had no interest in the property which could justify him in refusing to act upon the telegram revoking the order. The commission which he might earn was not such an interest and his rights were not prejudiced by the revocation. This decision would seem to sanction the view that the agent cannot sell his own goods to his principal, but this would push the matter too far and there seems to be some peculiar circumstances which are not sufficiently reported. The next is a case of some domestic interest. A had some jewels and ornaments which he kept in the care of his wife and she appears to have borrowed money from B and to have pawned the jewels as security. On her death B. applied to A. for the debt and A then found that his wife had pawned his things without his knowledge. He refused to pay and demanded the return of his property. The ordinary rule is that a person can give no better title than what he has himself, but there is the exception that persons who have possession of any goods may make a valid pledge of them provided that the pawnee does not know or suspect that the pawner is acting improperly. There was no question that the pawnee suspected anything wrong and the question resolved itself into an inquiry whether the wife's possession entitled her to make a valid pledge. The Court held it did not, on the ground that possession implied something more than custody and that there must be some right to hold the articles. The wife had no such right and she was not entitled to deal with them except in accordance with her husband's directions or to act in breach of the confidence reposed in her. The decision is based on Sec. 178 of the Contract Act and is not altogether satisfactory. That section although general in its terms seems to apply to possession according to mercantile usage for it refers to goods, bills of lading or any other document of title to goods. The person having such possession may clearly deal with the goods and pass a good title, but the possession or custody of a wife and her dealings with domestic property depends more upon the law of agency. She is the implied agent of her husband in ordinary domestic matters and if B. could have shown that the money borrowed was applied to such purposes and the husband had the benefit of them he must have succeeded. He was unable to show this and as borrowing money on security of ornaments is not the ordinary duty of a wife, the lender ought to have inquired and as he lent the money without satisfying himself that she had authority to borrow or pledge he should suffer the penalty of his negligence.

X

THE 2ND CENTRAL AFRICA REGIMENT.

AN APPRECIATION.

Very little having been heard of this Regiment since it left Mauritius early in 1900, it may be of interest to East African readers to be told something of its doings during the Ashanti campaign. But for the benefit of those who are ignorant of its previous movements, it may be as well briefly to recount its story up to date.

Enlistment commenced in the British Central Africa Protectorate in January 1899, and by June of the same year a battalion, consisting of 4 Companies of Yaos from the Shire Highlands and 4 Companies of Atongas from Lake Nyassa, (about 800 men) were sufficiently equipped and drilled to be sent from their own country for service in Mauritius. Here they remained until the occurrence of the unfortunate riot of December 9th, of which so much was made out of so little, in consequence of which they were placed on board ship in Port Louis Harbour and on Flat Island until February 1900 when the whole Battalion moved to Berbera, Somaliland. This was not to be their resting place for long however, for when the Ashanti war broke out 3 Companies (3 Yaos and one Atonga) were ordered to the West Coast and left Berbera on July 20, landing at Cape Coast Castle on August 13th. The next day they left for up country and reached Bekwai, the headquarters of the Ashanti Field Force on the 20th when they quickly distinguished themselves by the surprise and capture of the village of Djachi; and took the most valuable loot that was obtained during the whole campaign. Kumasi was next reached and at the action of Ojesu the little 'Cars', as they were familiarly known, again showed themselves to be of the right fighting stuff. They were engaged for the 3rd time with the Ashantis at Danassi on Sept. 22nd when they made a particularly brilliant charge and finished up their first campaign by maintaining their excellent reputation for dash and go in the big fight at Obssa when Colonel Sir James Willcocks commanded in person and the Ashanti loss was greater than that of any other action, over 70 dead bodies being left on the field. The 2nd 'Cars' remained in Ashanti after the dispersal of the Ashanti Field Force and are now helping the Gold Coast Constabulary in the thankless task of garrisoning the country until matters have quieted down somewhat. Next June however, they will return to East Africa and will obtain, it is to be hoped, a fitting reception after the excellent work done by them on the West Coast.

The 'Cars' are a particularly smart lot of looking men. They are all of much the same height, neatly made, clean limbed and graceful in movement. Their uniform consists of a black Fez cap with tasel, khaki jumper and knickers and blue putties and they are armed with a Martini rifle. To see the little fellows take off their caps, stick them firmly in their belts and raise their native war-cry preparatory to charge, is worth going a long way. Compared with Yorubas and Nupes of the West Africa Frontier Force they are as Ghoorkas to Punjabis, while the Mendis and Timinis of the West Africa Regt., who are much of the same height but of heavier build, fail to fill the eye either in uniform or undress in comparison with the undeniably taking appearance of a Central Africa Askari. "They are the smartest native African Corps I have ever seen" was the verdict of a Major in a West Africa Regt. with whom I was talking one day and I heard similar eulogies from many other officers whose bias would naturally incline them in favour of their own native Regiment.

In this short article I have spoken only of the 2nd C. A. R., because it is of this battalion that I have seen most during the campaign in Ashanti. But it is almost superfluous to say that the 1st C. A. R. who went out to the West Coast straight from British Central Africa last July to join the Ashanti Field Force at headquarters, distinguished themselves not a whit the less and the complimentary remarks which were made on their conduct in the field and appearance on parade, were enough to gladden the heart of the most exacting Commanding Officer. They have now returned to Zomba from West Africa and I doubt not it will be found that they have received their full meed of praise when the Ashanti despatches are published.

Without the slightest doubt the Central Africa Regiment was one of the chief features of the Ashanti Field Force and will be heard of again in whatever campaign it may next be engaged. —"Zanzibar Gazette."

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CHLOROFORM OUTRAGES AT KENSINGTON.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

FRENCH LADY ROBBED AND ASSAULTED

A powerful Frenchman, named Paul Lebon, who had been arrested in the early morning of the day before last mail left, at Tower Cottage, Battersea-rise, after a desperate struggle with and assaults on de ectives, was, on remand, placed in the dock, before Mr. Marsham, at the Westminster Court, charged with being concerned, on the 3rd of September last, with a young French-woman, not in custody, in chloroforming, violently assaulting, and robbing Madame Louis de Ligny, at the Villa Louise, Pelham street, South Kensington. There was a further charge against the prisoner of chloroforming and causing bodily injury to Anne de Pleassant, an elderly Swiss woman, who acted as servant to Madame de Ligny.

Mr. Albert Solomon, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the story which would be disclosed in evidence was of the most remarkable and sensational nature, and no doubt the outcome of a conspiracy which had been carefully planned and carried out. The prisoner, who had a past which the police could speak to, had as an associate a French girl named Jeanne Geriot, who towards the latter end of August last took furnished rooms in De Ligny's house. Geriot said she had no objection on some occasions to assist the old servant of the prosecutrix, and this accounted for the fact of Geriot's visits to madame's room—sometimes in the capacity of a sort of waitress. It would be proved that Geriot offered the prosecutrix De Ligny some drugged milk on the very night that she brought home with her the male prisoner—on the 2nd of September.

Madame the Ligny, continued Mr. Solomon, had some suspicion of the milk, and did not take it. The next morning the chloroforming outrages were carried out on mistress and servant, and the prisoner, with the girl Geriot, went off to Paris with £42 in money and diamond jewellery worth over £400. They belonged to a very dangerous gang, and it was evidently a case of thieves falling out which led, some three weeks ago, to the anonymous information in a letter to Madame de Ligny that the Frenchman Lebon was again in London. Prosecutrix was warned to act quickly, as the stay in this country would be a short one, and directions were given to her as to the secret signal of admittance to a house at Battersea where Lebon could be found. The story of his sensational arrest there has already been given.

Mr. Marsham asked what had become of the French girl Geriot.

Mr. Solomon said she was undoubtedly in Paris with the prisoner, and the police had information that she came over with him on this last visit. They had hopes of effecting her arrest, but through the assistance of some of prisoner's friends she had got back to France.

The prosecutrix, Louise de Ligny, a tall, well-dressed woman, through a Madame Insani interpreting, said that on the 25th of August last, the young French woman Jeanne Geriot took rooms in her house. On the night of the 2nd of September Geriot brought the prisoner home with her. Afterwards witness had a cup of milk brought her, but noticing that it had a very peculiar, nasty taste, she did not drink it. At half-past eight on the following morning Geriot knocked at her bedroom door and offered breakfast. Witness admitted her with a tray in her hand, but there was an empty teapot and covers; it was evidently a blind. She (Madame de Ligny) sat on the side of the bed to take the tray, when the prisoner rushed in the room and seized her by the throat, half choking her.

Mr. Marsham: Was anything said at this time?

Witness: Nothing was said. He held my head back and Jeanne threw herself over me. A handkerchief was thrown over my face with something on it, but I managed to struggle towards the window. The woman said, "Charles, Charles," and intercepted me. The male prisoner then again seized me by the throat saying in French, "I will strangle you? Where is your jewellery?" I again struggled, and the woman bit my right hand (witness took off her glove and showed the mark of a severe bite). The chloroformed handkerchief was again thrown over and held tightly over my face, until I became insensible. During the time I was unconscious all my jewellery and money was taken from my wardrobe and my clothes were packed in two large parcels.

The magistrate: What sort of jewellery was it?

Witness: Diamond jewellery—second hand, it would have sold for £350. It included a diamond necklace a Louis 16th watch and an envelope containing French bank notes. The wardrobe door was broken open with instruments.

Mr. Marsham: Did you loose anything else besides the jewellery and money?

Witness: No. They must have gone to an upper room, which was broken open to get two boxes in which my clothes were thrown. But they had no time to get them away.

Replying to the magistrate Madame de Ligny said that the young woman Geriot was well aware that she (witness) contemplated a journey to Paris, and that she had money in the house for the purposes of the journey. When she came to she saw an old servant—who had also been chloroformed and assaulted—with two policemen.

Mr. Marsham: Did you suffer afterwards to any extent?

Witness: I had two broken teeth. One tooth was left in the bed. I was very sick and ill through the chloroform. I was sick at the police-station. The hand which was bitten by the woman was bad for a month. I know that it was chloroform that was used because having years ago been under an operation when that anæsthetic was used I could never forget the smell of it.

Mr. Marsham: Now come to the arrest of the prisoner.

Madame de Ligny: In consequence of information lately received from Paris, I accompanied the police to Tower Cottage, Battersea Rise. On the night of the 3rd ins., I rang the bell three times, and the prisoner answered me through a grille, but would not admit me. The police then forced an entrance. Before visiting the house I told the detectives that I had particularly noticed when the prisoner seized me that he had a large wart on the middle of the right hand.

The prisoner said prosecutrix's story was untrue; he was in Paris last September.

Anna le Pleasant, an elderly woman, employed as servant for four years by Madame de Ligny, said she remembered the girl Jeanne Geriot coming to the Villia Louise last August. On the night of the 2nd September, Geriot brought home with her the prisoner Lebon. The same night (September 2nd) the prosecutrix was out with her dog. The girl Geriot, aware of this, invited witness to go to bed, and said she would take up some milk to Madame.

Mr. Marsham: Was anything said about this milk?

Witness: I afterwards knew that it was drugged, and that the peculiar taste excited Madame's suspicions. The next morning I was summoned by the bell to the room occupied by the prisoner, and the girl Geriot, and directly I entered the prisoner came from behind the door, caught me by the throat, threw me on the bed, and with the assistance of the girl held my hands behind me with such force that they were crippled at the time, and are still disabled. He knelt on my stomach, and rammed a handkerchief, saturated with chloroform, in my mouth. My lips and mouth were burnt, and I had three or four teeth—which were a little loose—forced out. I have been ill ever since. I must have been unconscious nearly two hours—all the time Madame was being attacked and robbed. When I partially came to, I was sick and dazed, and when I made my way to the street for the police I could hardly stand. In consequence of my injuries I went to the French Hospital, where I was attended. I have a perfect recollection of the prisoner, and I remember how brutally he squeezed my hands. He had a roll of thick rope, four or five yards long, ready in the bedroom, but I was not tied up with it. It was at my feet when the chloroform was used.

Detective-Sergeant Dougall gave additional evidence, the prisoner making an excited movement in the dock on the sensational production of a locket containing his photograph and some hair. The detective said that on the morning of the robbery, when Inspector Keddie and he were searching Geriot's room, they discovered on the floor one of the girl's dresses, which contained the photo locket. Prosecutrix and the old servant made statements at the Walton-street Police Station. Witness and Inspector Keddie, in searching the Villa Louise, found the wardrobe in Mdlle. de Ligny's room broken open. There were also boxes which had been forced, and the contents—chiefly wearing apparel—strewn about the room.

Prisoner asked to examine the photo locket, and then admitted that he gave it to a lady some months ago. He made a further statement as to the encounter with the police when he was arrested.

Sergeant Dougall said that prisoner had been convicted of felony before. Prosecutrix was told that to gain admission to the house at Battersea, when the Frenchmen met, that the secret signal of three distinct pushes in the electric bell must be given. Three rings were given before prisoner came to the gate, and after witness had climbed over the garden wall.

Mr. Marsham committed the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey, for administering chloroform with intent to commit felony, for robbery with violence, and for occasioning actual bodily harm to De Ligny and the servant.

In opening the meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, held at Government House on Monday afternoon, Her Excellency the Lady President, after alluding to the warm interest Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress had always taken in the Association, proposed that the deep sorrow of the Central Committee at the great loss it had recently sustained be formally placed on record. It was also decided that in consequence of the death of the Queen-Empress, who was a patron of the Association, the annual general meeting of the Fund should not be held this year. The report of 1900, which is now under preparation, will be issued about the middle of next month.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Fifty-one students from the four Inns of Court are screened for calls to the Bar this term. There are nineteen from the Inner Temple, fourteen from the Middle Temple eight from Lincoln's Inn and ten from Gray's Inn. The calls include a son of Mr. Justice Bigham a son of Professor Mahaffy a son of Sir Wolfe Barry the eminent engineer and a son of Chirstian Wagner musician of Hesse Cassel Germany. It is remarkable how large a number of foreign advocates flock to the English Bar recalling the glories of madiæval days when the law schools of Europe were cosmopolitan. Among those to be called this term are a Doctor of Laws of the University of Leyden and Advocate of Amsterdam, a member of the New York Bar a Scotch advocate, and two members of the Irish Bar. There are also five Indians and three members of the Indian Civil Service and one of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Friday 18th ultimo marked a notable day in the history of the Hohenzollern family. After years of negotiation Frederick the Elector of Brandenburg, son of the Great Elector, and the "expensive Herr" of Carlyle—a description certainly apt if it be true that the diamond buttons on his coat cost £1,500 apiece—succeeded (not without bribery, it is said) in inducing the Emperor Leopold, "the little man in red" stockings," to confer upon him the Royal dignity, and two hundred years ago to the day Fredrick had the intense satisfacttion of being able to place the Royal crown upon his head for the first time. Exactly one hundred and seventy years later, namely, on january 18, 1871, the family reached a yet higher dignity when in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles William I, of Prussia was hailed as the first Emperor of the refounded German Empire.

The Paris correspondent of the Times is never very optimistic. But he has an article in the North American Review on "Past Events and Coming Problems," in which he takes a very serious view of what is before the world in the century we have just entered. For instance; I catch glimpses in the twentieth century of wars on wars throughout its entire span. If the United States is swept away by the wind of Imperialism, it must make ready to sustain during the coming century formidable struggles, in order to assimilate what is still wanting to the satisfaction of its Imperialist dreams, and no time should be lost in the preparation of the means which will permit the serious realisation of this ideal. "The twentieth century," he says again, "will witness numerous and terrible wars throughout the entire globe. In the centre of Europe I see war break out on the morrow of the death of Francis Joseph.'

The coming events that cast their shadows before are not, however, even in M. Blowitz's opinion, all so black. Concerning the future of electricity he makes this statement: It is my conviction that the task of revealing the full meaning of this demiurgic force is to devolve upon the twentieth century, and that then, the question solved, the entire problem of existence on this globe will be seen to have been solved as well. The solution of all the problems which are tormenting the human mind is bound up in this one. This solution will suppress frontiers, change the aims of armies, subject the planetary spaces to the human will, modify altogether the faith of the race, and give in general to the efforts of its intelligence a fresh direction and an object as yet undreamed of. It is, in fact, recording to M. Blowitz, "the progress of the power of electricity which is destined to ofter to the human race the penultimate word on the everlasting enigma which it has sought to solve, ever since the problem and mystery of human destinies have been its torment."

At Great Yarmouth, the other day the Town Council offered by public auction, for the first time the right to hold minstrel rings upon the sea front. Most people are aware that this from of catering for the amusement of the holiday public is fairly remunerative; but we confess that we had not thought it to be such a little gold mine as it evidently is, judging by the prices realised. For the two rings which are to be permitted the bidding reached £535 a year. And the season only lasts about thirteen weeks!

The restoration of the ancient cathedrals and churches in Scotland has made much progress of recent years. Paisley and Brechin (we learn from the British Weekly) have recently had the benefit of this movement, Iona, the oldest of all, is being taken in hand and now an anonymous donor has offered £20,000 to restore the ruined transept and chancel of St. Mary's Parish Church, Haddington. This is the Lucerna Landoniae, or "Lamp of Lothian,"

The following extract, published by M. A. P., is from a private letter just to hand from an officer now a patient in No. 2 Officers' Hospital, Pretoria: Lord Kitchener is very strict about everything. The other day he stopped an officer in the streets of Pretoria who was wearing a single eyeglass. He said: "Excuse me, but do you think it absolutely necessary for your sight to wear that glass?" The officers replied, "Yes, certainly." K. of K. said: "I am particular to have officers with good sight only Pretoria, You will report youself for duty on lines of communication at the office of the Q.S.O. at five o'clock." Collapse of officer! There are, we dare say, many other stories of Lord Kitchener just as likely to be true as this one.

Why did wireless telegraphy fail in the Transvaal; is a question to which Engineering supplies an answar. Any opaque subtsance will act as a refiector for electric waves such as a wet duster or the surface of water and this adds our contemporary, explains Mr. Marconi's greater success in telegraphy over sea than over land. The radiations that fall on the water are reflected upwards again, while of those that fall on earth some at any rate are absorbrd. Mr. Marconi found that when his instrument would only just give readeable signals between two stations footy mile apart on shore they would act splendidly between two stations separated by forty miles of sea. The range of Mr. Marconi,s apparatus in South Africa was greatly restricted by the dryness of the soil: all the waves that touched the aarth were absorbed; and thus the influence of the radration died out very rapidly, and messages cauld not be transmitted so far as was inticipated.

The distinction of being the quaintest spot in England is claimed for Knaresborough by a waiter in in the new number of fravel. Whether the old town is entitled to the distinction or not, there can be no doubet that it is interestng enough with its Eugean Aram, Mother Shipton, and Civil War nssociations "Ye Ancient Pharmacy," resplendent in scarlet and green, which stands in the market-place, is reputed to be the oldest chemist shop in England. Within the Castle ruins are stored the cannon-balls of the assaulting Ironaides. Hard by is "Mother Shippson's Cave" Knaresborough has also a famous "Dripring Well," not far from Eugene Aram's favourite walk and the oave where the body of she murdered Daniel Clarke lay ndiscovered for thirteen years.

The gazetting of Colonials to appoinments in British regiments has had, it seems, a regrettable sequel, at least in Canada. At the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontraio—admittedly one of the finest institutions of its kind—letters have been received from former pupils (according to the Manchester Guardian) cautioning their comrades against entering the British Army unless possessed of ample independent means, and ridiculing the idea that the Imerial military service offers a "career" to a poor man. The Daily Chronicle publishes phrases from the letters of the recently installed officers which suggest that they have suffered from exhibitions of snobbery. One young Chanadian writes that the "supercilious tolerance extended to Colonials by their brother officers makes the almost umbearable. In the case of a young Canadian appointed to a cevalry corps it is alleged that the behaviour of his brother officers has been so insulting that he was only prevented by the Canadian authorities from resigning, special inquiry being promised. "When it comes to actual fighting and hard work, writes one recently-gazetted Colonial officer, "we are all right, and they are glad to have us. At other times we have not enough 'drawing-room tricks' for the high social standard of the British officer." The matter is one in which Dr. Bordern, Minfster of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, who lost his only son some months ago in South Africa, is said to hold strong opinions, and it is probable that it will be brought before the Canadian Parliament.

Further excavations in the Forum reveal the fact that the Cristian basilica recently unearthed on the Palatine was the residence of the Popes in the Eighth Century, The following inscriptions has been discovered: "Johannes VII. Serzus Dei." John VII, was Pope from 705 ta 708 A. D.—

Professor Pickering, of the Astronomical Department of Harvard University, has just been telling all he knows concerning "the shaft of light seen to project from Mars," which has occasioned so mueh talk. The news came early last December, when he received a telegram from Lowell Observatory, Arizona, where the observer is carefull and reliable. He says the statement was that the light emanated "from a well-known geographica. point of Mars," and that it lasted sevnty minutes. He deciares that there is no reason to doubt that the light existed. He adds: "Watever the light was, we have no means of knowing whetber it had intelligence or not. Noone can say. It is absolutely incxplicable.

At a meeting presided over by the Bishop of Hereford yesterday, held at University College, a General Educational Conncil was established. This is intended to act as an educational senate for the whoie of England and Wales, and to discuss and bring before the Government and other authorities all quesfions of educational policy. The Bishop expressedhis strong sympathy with the aims of the committee and his general approval of the prapased constitution.

By the death of Mr. Mathew Wheater, Principal of Scarborough Grammar School, the town loses one of ts best-known residents. He had spent half a century in Educational work and had given to the world many distinguished scholars. He was an aedent cricketer and a member of the first committee of Scarborough Club, and he had the almost unique distinction of having umpired in an All England Natch on the Castle Hill before the present Scarborough ground was acquired.

The Pershore (Worcestershire) District Council are not so utilitarian in their ideas as to be altogether averse to the artistic and antique, A proposal came before them for the erection of a house with a thatched roof. It was pointed out, however, that the by-laws did not permit these old-fashioned roofings to be constructed. Mr. Sheldon protested against the abolition of thatched houses, which were one of the chief features of picturesque Worcestershire. They were also cool in summer and warm in winter, Fortunately, the Council took the same view, and it was agreed to take steps with the view of permitting thatched houses to be erected.

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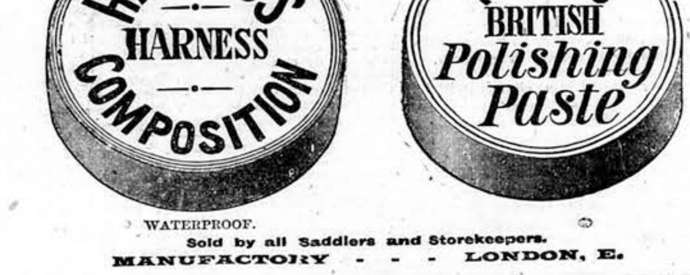
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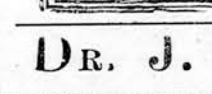


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NOTES ABOUT PARIS.

If the divisions in the FrenchChamber are any guide for the future, the Government should pass their Religious Corporations Bill with more ease than has been generally expected. The smallest majority for M. Waldeck-Rousseau was two hundred. The others almost amounted to practical unanimity The subject of debate was not the Bill itself, though intimately connected with it. The Vatican appears to have made a false move. The Pope's letter to the Archbishop of Paris, threatening the Republic with Pontifical displeasure if it presumed to interfere with the property of religious associations, has roused the spirit of Frenchmen. The Gallican Church has always been inclined to assert more independence than Rome approved, and even the Gallican Church has not much hold upon the Chamber. M. Marcel Sembat brought the subject up, and vigorously denounced the interference of the Vatican with the internal affairs of France. M. Ribot, who has been Prime Minister and hopes to be Prime Minister again, said, "The Pope is entitled to make his voice heard when he considers religious interests to be threatened." This singular sentiment was received with cheers from the Right and Centre.

What does it mean? Of course, the Pope can write anything he likes to a French Bishop although the Bishop may be fined if he publishes the letter. But M. Waldeck-Rousseau had the Chamber entirely with him when he protested against the power of the Pope to override the French Parliament or the French law. The State, as he says, has rights as well as the Church, and rights secured by agreement with the Vatican. Although the official hierarchy in France is Roman Catholic the principle of religious endowment prevails and Protestant churches as well as Jews are recognised by the State. But the Government has more control over the Church in France than in England, because the French Bishops receive money from the Chambers, which the Chambers can withhold. M. Waldeck-Rousseau's explanations were so reasonable that even M. Ribot accepted them, and the Pope must now see that he has made a mistake.

Fresh efforts are being made in France—among the French Colonial group—to get the Government to authorise the construction of a railway from Loango to Brazzaville. A number of Frenchmen interested in the development of French Congo are willing to guarantee a sum of over a million sterling towards the realisation of the scheme if the Government will give its consent and grant the promoters a free hand. The project is favoured in high quarters. It would be curious if the case were otherwise. The anomalous, not to say humiliating, position in which the French find themselves in respect to transport between the coast and the navigable portion of the Upper Congo has been pointed out. At present the whole of their stores, troops and munitions of war, as well as private merchandise destined for the Upper Congo, have either to be sent via the long and costly land route from Loango to Brazzaville or else over the Congo Free State railway between Matadi and Stanley Pool.

In the majority of cases considerations of time necessitate using the Belgian railway. Such is manifestly the case in the matter of the despatch of the large drafts of French troops to the Shari and Lake Chad. It is eminently distasteful to the French, as may well be imagined, to have to depend upon a foreign railway in this contingency, without counting the fact that the directors of the railway charged excessively high rates for transport both of goods and of merchandise. Having the monopoly, they have also the power to charge pretty well what they choose. The line, moreover, often gets congested; and if my informant is correct the relations between the officials of the Congo State and the French are not precisely cordial. A railway from Loango to Brazzaville would do away with this state of affairs. The undertaking would be a formidable one, although the natural obstacles are not nearly so great as was the case with the Belgian line. It might not pay at first, but there is every reason to believe that ultimately it would do very well.

In June last M. d'Agoult, deputy for Senegal, initiated a debate in the French Chamber concerning the Palatot-Simon concession in Upper Dahomey. He called upon the French Government to state if there was any truth in the rumour that a concession of 136,000 acres had been granted to the above-named persons. Pre-supposing the accuracy of the news, M. d'Agoult pointed out the danger of generalising the system of conferring territorial concessions in Dahomey, where competitive trade had been in existence for centuries. M. Decrais, Minister for the Colonies, in replying to the interpellation, confirmed the news, and gave his reasons for the step which had been taken. The concession, he explained, had been obtained by M. Palazot, a former official of the colony, on behalf of a Paris merchant, M. Samson, in 1889, a long time prior, therefore, to the report to the Commission specially constituted last year for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability of applying the concession "regime" to all the French West African colonies, which Commission had deprecated the system except in the territory of the French Congo. The concession had been sanctioned by M. Ballot, then governor of the colony, for specific and exceptional reasons, those reasons being three-fold. The concession had been granted by an independent native chief—therefore native rights were in no way infringed. The district conceded was situated far up in the north of the hinterland of the colony, was sparsely populated, and covered with swamps and forests. Merchants from Lagos gathered rubber within it, which rubber was afterwards disposed of in Lagos, thus defrauding the French Customs. Every official consulted had declared that if the districts were worked by a French company the colony would materially benefit thereby. Such was the substance of M. Decrais' declaration, which were accepted as satisfactory by the Chamber.

The matter, however, is not disposed of, and the sequel to it is this. During the last two weeks several telegrams have been received in Manchester and Liverpool from British merchants established in Dahomey, complaining that monopolist privileges in matters of trade have been granted to French merchants in the interior, and that regions hitherto open to general trade have been closed. The merchants strongly urged the Chambers to bring this grievance to the notice of His Majesty's Government, as British commercial interests are seriously threatened by the new state of affairs. I am in a position to state that the Chambers have communicated with the Foreign Office, which has applied to Paris for explanation.

The action of the French in this matter would seem to be in direct opposition to the terms of the Anglo-French Convention of 1899, Article 9 of that Convention is clear of all ambiguity:—"Within the limits defined on map No. 2, which is annexed to the present protocol, British subjects and British-protected persons and French citizens and French-protected persons, as far as regards their persons and their goods and the merchandise, the produce, and the manufactures of Great Britain and France, their respective colonies, possessions, and protectorates, shall enjoy for thirty years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the convention mentioned in article 5 the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds." In map no. 2, referred to in this passage, the limits of this commercial clause are clearly indicated, and the entire hinterland of Dahomey right up to the frontier of Northern Nigeria is comprised within the commercial arrangement. It is perhaps not generally known that this commercial clause was the outcome of memorials to the Government on the part of all the leading Chambers of Commerce of the kingdom; and it is difficult to see how Lord Salisbury can possibly recognise the validity of a commercial monopoly in the area covered by article 9 of the Convention.

The programme of the Nice race meetings, of which there are now three in the course of the year, is always a very liberal one, for Monte Carlo is close at hand, and it pays the administration if that healty gaming establishment to be openhanded in the matter of prizes, for the more interesting the racing the larger will be the attendance of sporting people in and around Monte Carlo. Last autumn a flat race worth 50,000 francs was run for, while in the programme for this week was a steeplechase with 40,000 francs added money, which makes it, with the exception of the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil in the summer, the most valuable race of the kind in existence, for the Liverpool Steeplechase, though nominally worth more is principally made up of the owner's money. It can hardly be said, however, that the Grand Prix de Monaco brought out as good a field as, having regard to its value, it should have done. But Baron Finot and one or two other leading owners have not sent any horses to Nice this season, and the best of the fourteen runners was thought to be Fadr, the property of a Spanish lady, the Marquise de Villa Meyor, who had won the race a year ago with Padlock. Fadr had a heavy weight to carry, including eleven pounds extra for having won the Monte Carlo Hurdle Race on the previous day, but he ran remarkably well, and after several of those that were thought to be his most dangerous opponents had in turn come to grief, he looked like winning. But the deep ground was all against him in the last few hundred yards, and gamely as he struggled he could not stall off the challenge of M. Ory's light-weighted five-year-old Oural, who won easily by two lengths. The race was run at a great pace, and the tumbles, none of them serious were so numerous that only four of the fourteen horses passed the post. The weather was so fine, being more like April than January, that there was an enormous gathering of local people, but no English horses were among the competitors for the different races.

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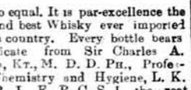
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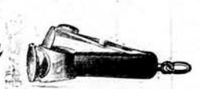
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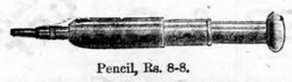

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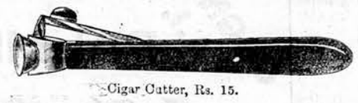

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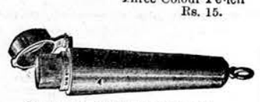

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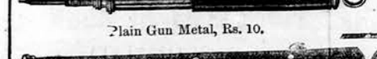

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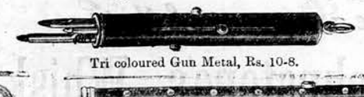

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.


Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

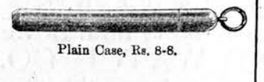

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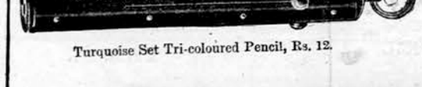

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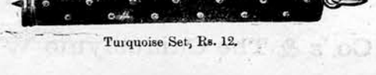

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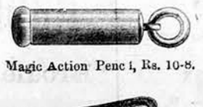

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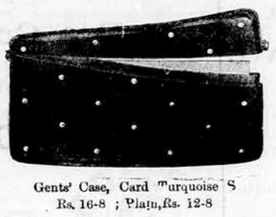

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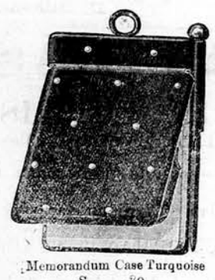

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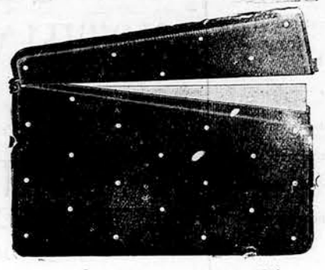

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8

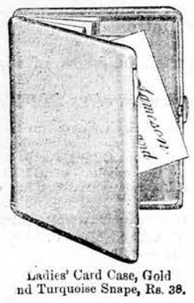

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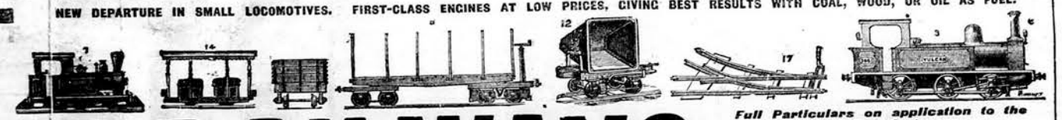

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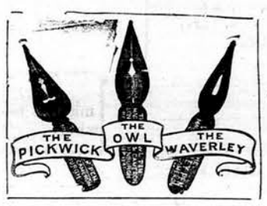
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